TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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TARIFF GUARDS FARMERS FROM COMPLETE RUIN

Republican Law Saved Agriculture and Brought Prosperity to Industry, View of Observer.

The Republican protective tariff has brought prosperity to American industry, saved agriculture from ruin and prevented an epidemic of "hard times," John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican national committee, declared in replying to Democratic attacks upon the law.

Adams denied the tariff had built a "Chinese wall" around the United States, bringing distress to mid-western farmers. On the contrary, he declared, the law had saved the farmers from a nation-wide panic, maintained a fair level of prices in most commodities and given relief to the whole agricultural class.

"World competition never has been so keen as it is today," Adams stated. "The only safeguard against this menace to American manufacturers and American farmers is protection in the form of tariff duties. The Republican party provided the safeguard by enactment of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law. There is no doubt that our industries would be prostrate and the nation in the midst of hard times were it not for this protective tariff."

Flood of Imports Dangerous.

Adams cited the industrial and commercial failure rampant in European nations, unprotected by tariffs, as a proof that "floods of imports" can destroy the buying power of any nation.

"Were the American farm producer exposed to the law of supply and demand in international trade, he would be compelled to sell his wheat from 12 to 20 cents a bushel cheaper than at present," the Republican leader added. "He would be compelled to compete with the cheap foreign labor employed in the competing wheat countries. American farm prices would be beaten down to the level of foreign values and great agricultural depression would result.

"Because the prices of some farm products have decreased, the farmer is told the tariff had not benefited him. Farmers, however, are aware that although the prices of some products have declined, the values of the same product in other nations have shown far greater decreases. At the same time, the prices of numerous other products have been benefited directly by the tariff.

Tariff Saved Agriculture.

"The tariff, while it has not prevented some declines, has prevented farm prices as a whole from 'going to smash.' If it had not been for the tariff, agriculture today would be on the verge of a nation-wide panic."

Adams also pointed to the condition of American industry, declaring "current industrial prosperity was due solely to the tariff."

"Never in history has our peace time employment been as high nor have so many wage earners been employed at such good wages as at present," he added. "The tariff has brought tremendous industrial activity, reflected in record breaking volume of retail sales and in record breaking savings deposits."

GIRLS TAUGHT TO STIR GRAVY FOR HUSBANDS

Kansas City Is Advertising "Home-Happy" Brides for Hungry Swains.

Kansas City's newly married husbands two or three years hence will not suffer from indigestion.

Qualms of fear which many husbands experience when his wife attends a fashion show will be forgotten.

The home will be furnished attractively, but inexpensively.

That is, if the husband-to-be choose a Kansas City girl who has benefited by the home economies course offered in local schools.

Home—just one word—is the aim of the economies course says Miss Anna E. Hussey, supervisor. The value of a properly conducted home and the joy of keeping such a home beautiful and clean is being stressed.

"Girls are taught to love beauty and search for it, but they also are taught to find beautiful things at an inexpensive cost," the supervison says.

Young men contemplating marriage are advised to give graduates of Kansas City schools a chance.

Home economics in Kansas City schools is started in the fifth grade and is compulsory.

"A man tires soon of a butterfly, but who ever heard of a man tiring of hot biscuits and gravy," Miss Hussey asks.

Ford Permits Name to Appear on Ticket

A letter received at Lincoln, Neb., by Secretary of State Pool, from Henry Ford's general secretary, E. G. Liebold, contained no objection to filing of a petition to make Mr. Ford a candidate of the Progressive party, a dispatch to the Omaha World-Herald said.

The letter was in reply to a communication from Mr. Pool, notifying Mr. Ford that unless his name was withdrawn, it would be placed on the Nebraska presidential preference primary.

Plot to Kill Premier in Rumania Foiled

The Rumanian government announces the discovery of a facist plot for the assassination of the premier and five of the government ministers. Many arrests in connection with the plot have been made.

$750 Buys China Worth $500,000

Art circles were interested in the discovery that a London antiquarian had bought for a comparatively trifling sum what critics now declare to be the finest specimen of Chelsea ware ever made, a piece which is valued as high as $500,000

The dealer in question attended an auction sale and bought for $750 what was put up as a Dresden china piece. It now develops that it is in fact the priceless Chelsea ware figure, "Una and the Lion."

It is not yet known how the piece found its way to the salesroom.

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WILL PUBLISH HARDING HISTORY

Daugherty to Tell Story of Country Editor's Rise to Presidency.

Attorney General Daugherty is going to write a biography of Warren G. Harding. At least, he will provide material for writing the dramatic story of his absent friend's rise from country publisher to the presidency of the United States.

"Some time, probably after I leave this office, I am going to write the story of Warren G. Harding," the attorney general confided sadly. "I have a mass of material," he added, "letters, documents, records which I will use or turn over to anyone who may be given the task of getting them into shape."

Piloted Harding's Candidacy.

None is more qualified to tell the story of the late President Harding than the man who, more than any living person, was responsible for the Marion publisher becoming first, a candidate for United States senator in 1914 and six years later a successful candidate for President.

Daugherty said he had been invited to deliver an address at the New York memorial meeting but that he had declined.

"I couldn't go to such a meeting and say anything," he said.

His eyes were moist and there was the suspicion of unsteadiness in his voice.

Between Daugherty and Harding there was a deep personal affection covering a period of nearly 30 years.

Hears Call of Turf.

Daugherty said President Coolidge had asked both him and Secretary Mallon to participate in the conference of governors on prohibition enforcement which will be held Oct. 20, but that he was tempted to play "hooky" since that is the day of the race between Papyrus and Zev.

"Have you a plan to lay before the conference?" he was asked.

"I don't know whether I have a plan," he replied, "but I'll have some pretty direct things to say."

German Ex-Premier Visits Coolidge

Dr. Carl Joseph Wilhelm Cuno, former chancellor of Germany and now president of the council of the Hamburg-American line, was in Washington recently calling upon leading government officials, including President Coolidge, but the official statement was made at the German embassy that the calls were merely to pay respect and without significance.

The former chancellor spent 15 minutes with President Coolidge but is understood to have explained at the outset of his conference that he had laid aside political interests when he gave up the chancellorship early in August.

Dr. Cuno later called on Secretaries Hughes, Mellon and Hoover, but all of the visits were courtesy calls, it was explained both by the secretaries and by the former premier.

All-Year Air Trips Planned Over Lakes

An all-year aerial passenger and freight service between Cleveland and Detroit, with the possibility of eventually extending it to Chicago and St. Louis is contemplated, says an announcement made by H. A. Bruno of the Netherlands Aircraft Manufacturing Co.

Carrying out of the program, Mr. Bruno said, depends in the main on the approval of Anthony H. G. Fokker, Dutch manufacturer, whose airplanes were used extensively during the World war. Mr. Fokker is expected to come to Cleveland to study the possibilities of the project.

Announces Steel Hardening Process

A new process for hardening steel is announced in the invention of John Last, a Milwaukeean, who says he has discovered a process whereby steel will retain its hardness under heat. The actual life of the new product will reach 12 times the life of high speed steel, he says.

Several corporations have been formed to market the product but the secret of the process will remain with the inventor, who says that he has evolved a scheme in the manufacture whereby the secret will not be known until he is ready to release it.

Adventists Flail Blue Law Pilots

Blue law and reformers were denounced as menaces by the Seventh Day Adventist leaders attending the world conference in Milwaukee.

"I have no faith in political preachers who would substitute the policeman's club for the cross of Christ," asserted Professor C. S. Longacre, secretary of the Religious Liberty Association of America. "Christ was a saviour and not a policeman. He ordained ministers to preach gospel of love and not sheriffs to execute vengeance upon evil doers."

DRYS BACKED BY COOLIDGE, PARLEY TOLD

Haynes Brings Assurance That Administration Stands for Strict Enforcement of Law.

Assurance that the Coolidge administration, like that of the late President Harding, would stand back of prohibition enforcement was given by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes in an address at the opening session of the "citizenship conference" on enforcement called by the Federal Council of Churches.

Described as in effect a rally of dry leaders to combat the enemies of prohibition enforcement, the conference was attended by enforcement associates from all parts of the country, including state officials and many persons prominent in church and civic life. Adoption of a practical program for awakening "the moral force of the nation" to the need of law observance was set forth as the purpose of the three-day meeting.

Coolidge Wholehearted.

"This administration is four-square for effective enforcement," Commissioner Haynes said in his address. "We all know how valiantly President Harding supported and sponsored it. No less wholehearted is President Coolidge's position on law enforcement. Attorney General Daugherty's position is always well known. The report of the attorney general recently made to President Coolidge, covering the activities of the department of justice, shows that the department is in dead earnest in the prosecution of violators of the prohibition laws."

Commissioner Haynes called on friends of prohibition to awake to the "insidious propaganda" which he charged was being directed against the dry law.

Drys Not Discouraged.

"I do not believe that our friends have any conception of the amazing onslaught which is now in progress and is under contemplation by the enemy. He denied that the drys were discouraged and he said that the progress of enforcement had been most satisfactory.

Insisting that the states should aid more in enforcement work, especially as to minor infractions of the law, Commissioner Haynes reminded his hearers that there were only 1,522 prohibition agents available for the entire country, but that there were more than 200,000 policemen, marshals, sheriffs and deputies.

"The charge of wholesale violations is unfounded," the prohibition commissioner said. "The chief charge against prohibition has been, and perhaps will be for some time to come, that it cannot be enforced. At the present time, the opposing forces have almost shown a perfect frenzy of effort to make that appear to be true. They have not awakened to the realization that prohibition is in the fundamental law of the land."

To Be Dominant Issue.

Delivering the address of welcome, Bishop William F. McDowell, Washington, said that the friends of prohibition "have not the slightest intention of yielding the victory won in long struggle." Law enforcement as involved in the prohibition question will be the dominant issue of the next presidential election, Bishop McDowell said, and candidates must declare frankly how they stand on that issue.

"Shall the saloon," he asked, "come back into our homes through the front door? No; ten thousand times, no. Then in the name of decency let it not come back through the cellar door or the back door."

Repeats Film Titles; Woman Is Murdered

"She read the movie sub-titles out loud," was the explanation given by Mary Martin, colored, held on the charge of cutting the throat of Lillie Mae Evans, also colored, of Nashville, Tenn.

The Chicago woman told the police that she admonished the other against reading aloud and "she would not only not stop, but became abusive."

A quick end to the quarrel was effected when the Chicagoan is said to have drawn a knife and started slashing. She is held for first degree murder.

BERLIN LEADER WINS CONFLICT FOR DICTATOR

Stresemann Is Clothed With Extraordinary Powers by Reichstag That He May Meet Crisis.

By a vote of 316 to 23 the Reichstag last week passed the authorization act conferring decided dictatorial powers on the Stresemann government.

It was reported that Chancellor Stresemann would dissolve the Reichstag, taking complete responsibility for all government decisions.

The Reichstag voting was conducted with cards. Supporters of the dictatorship voted with white cards; the opponents used red cards and the abstainers had blue cards.

This was a fateful day for the republic. Early in the morning the chancellor warned political leaders that he would dissolve the reichstag if his bill was not passed. There was an atmosphere of tension and hostility when the reichstag convened.

Stresemann argued that dissolution of the reichstag would be legal under article 48 of the Weimar constitution. President Ebert, however, at the last minute, appealed to the chancellor not to take this extreme measure unless every other means had failed.

Before the balloting began leaders of the German Peoples' party feared that the Social Democrats would throw their strength with the Communists, who opposed the authorization law. Already the Socialists have entered into partnership with the Communists in Saxony, where they dominate the government and a similar coalition is under way in Thuringia.

A curious feature of the reichstag fight was that the chief opponents of the dictatorship law were Nationalists and Communists—two political factions that hold directly opposite views regarding government. Either party would establish a ruthless dictatorship if it got into supreme power.

Before the voting it appeared that the fate of the measure rested in the hands of 37 Socialist deputies, composing the Socialist minority and appeals were made to them by both sides.

JAZZ PASSING, HAS HAD FLING, SAYS MUSICIAN

Calls Groaning Strains "Coney Island" Howl in Music World.

Goodbye, jazz!

Syncopation has had its fling!

In words to this effect, Peter W. Dykema, professor of music in the University of Wisconsin, announced.

Professor Dykema spent several days in Denver conducting a series of conferences regarding community singing.

"Jazz is the Coney Island of the music world," the professor says. "It is for those who desire excitement more than art.

"But jazz is passing. It has served a useful purpose in providing an outlet for the feelings of excitement resulting from the World War.

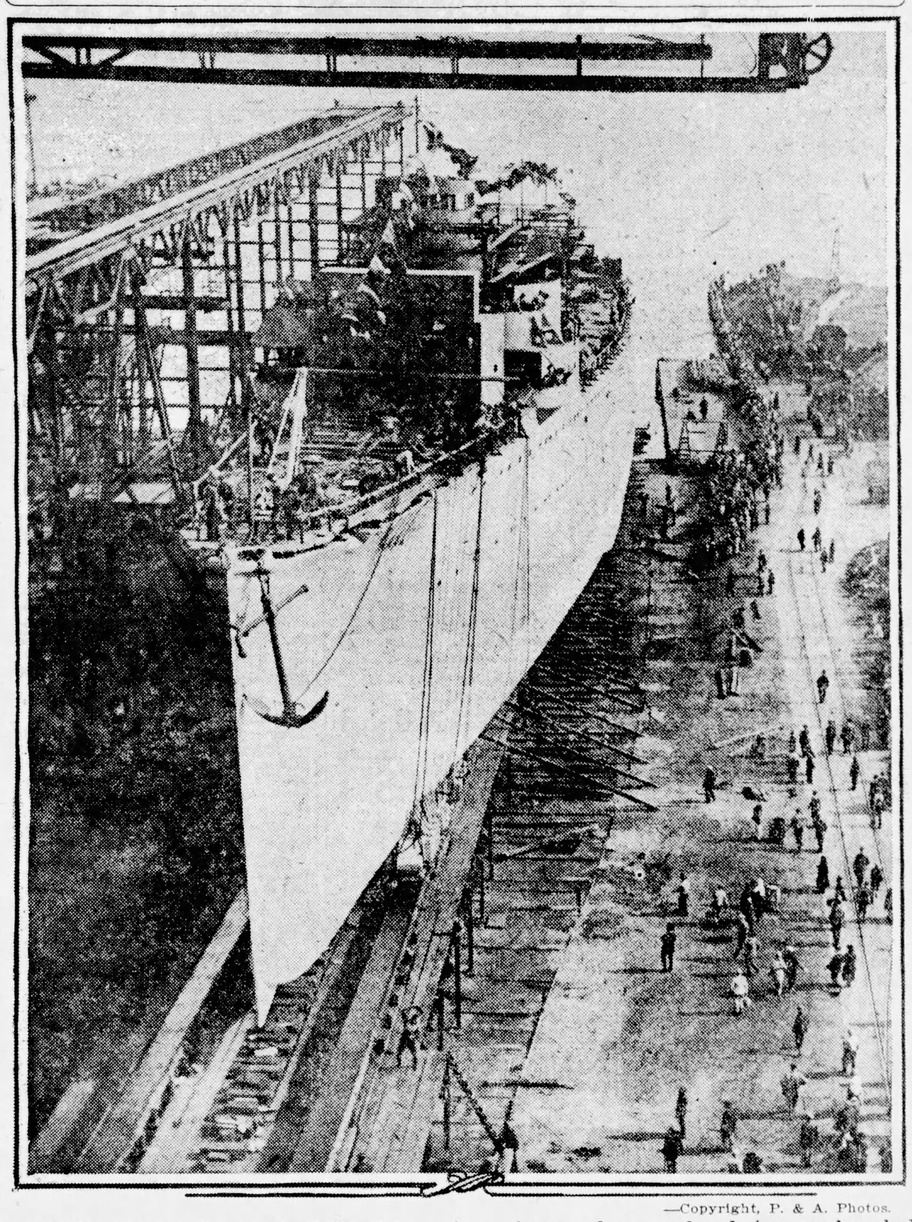
"Theoretically, I suppose," continues Professor Dykema, "jazz is music, for it has the three requirements of harmony, melody and rhythm. But in the truer sense it is not music, for it lacks art, and art is vital to real music. In jazz the rhythm is everything, and both harmony and melody are sacrificed."

Estate of Harding Set at $486,565

The total value of the late President Harding's estate, it was said in the report of the appraisers filed in probate court in Marion, exclusive of the Harding Publishing company stock, which has not yet been appraised, is $486,565.64.

Personal property and chattels were appraised at $4,154.83; money, $34,895.90; securities, $400,794.91 and real estate, $46.720.

Speedy Cruiser Is Launched



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THE Marblehead, the fourth of five light cruisers of tremendous speed and size, was launched Oct. 9 at Philadelphia. Mrs. Hannah Martin Evans, mother of the late Lieut. Evans of Marblehead, Mass., christened the ship Marblehead in honor of her son killed in the war.

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR FIGHT ON WETS WANTED BY COOLIDGE

Adoption of a sweeping national code for the enforcement of the dry law is the chief suggestion which the Coolidge administration will advance at the governors' conference at the White House, Dec. 20.

The plan, worked out by the prohibition unit on the basis of questionnaires submitted to all state executives, entails closest co-ordination of federal and state dry agencies in gathering up the loose ends and strengthening the weak spots in the national liquor enforcement system.

Chief recommendations are:

1. That the "padlock system" be used extensively in closing up establishments violating the prohibition act.

2. That state authorities assume a more vital and active part in conducting dry raids.

3. That prosecuting attorneys and courts deal more severely with liquor law violators, imposing jail sentences as well as heavy fines.

4. That purchasers of contraband wet goods be dealt with as severely as sellers.

5. That more speed and preference be given liquor cases in the courts.

Besides prohibition, two other important subjects, and only two, suppressing of the dope traffic and "bootlegging of immigrants," are on the program of the conference which has received the official sanction of President Coolidge.

An official White House spokesman said that the meeting will deal "solely and totally with law enforcement." This means that there must be no questioning of the exigency or propriety of the laws; that these measures are on the statute books as the law of the land, and as such, regardless of personal or sectional opinion, must be enforced strictly—and by co-operation of federal and state units, President Coolidge, in outlining the program, has made that point emphatically clear.

As an example of the President's determination not to tolerate a discussion of the propriety of existing laws, the White House announced that the governors will not be asked for an expression of opinion on the new selective immigration law being drafted jointly by Secretary Davis and Representative Johnson, Republican, of Washington, chairman of the house immigration committee.

Ford Shoals Offer Remains in Effect

Henry Ford's offer for the purchase of the Muscle Shoals project in Alabama still is before congress and will not be withdrawn, Henry Ford said last week.

Mr. Ford charged political influences were brought to bear to keep him from obtaining the plant and these "same influences prevented a vote in the house last Spring on the sale of Muscle Shoals to the Ford Motor Co.

TOO MUCH SPEED, HUGHES ASSERTS

Secretary Says Modern Life Does Not Permit Sober Reflection.

Public officers are forced to give half of their time to unnecessary contacts and a considerable portion of the national energy is wasted by the dominance in America today of a fleeting vision, a thirst for sensation and a relentless need for motion, Secretary of State Hughes declared at a dinner to President Engell of Yale university, held in connection with the convocation of Brown university.

"We find ourselves," he said, "in the age of the motor, the movie and the radio, which with freedom of locomotion, novel and easy intimacies and the ever present and constantly expanding enterprise of the press, give us a delusive facility in acquiring information. It is the day of the fleeting vision. Concentration, thoroughness, the quiet reflection that ripens the judgment are more difficult than ever. Facility of communication is agreeable and useful, but it leads not only to making more numerous and importunate the demands of every college, but to a vast waste of time by rendering easy countless intrusions on serious work. A host of organizations spring up to give an artificial insistence to these demands.

"I think that it is the experience of public officers that it is not the proper work of the office that wears, but the unreasoning requirements of those who have little to do with the public business and by their constant importunities for extra official attention use up the nervous energy which should be devoted to public service. But so important is the maintenance of good will, so generous are our American expectations that it may be said that a public officer gives about one-half his time in contacts which are really unnecessary in order that he may be in a position to serve the other half."

Constantinople Seen as Real Turk City

All changes necessary to make Constantinople once more a real Turkish city are to go forward as rapidly as possible, and the authorities assert that Turkish will soon be the dominant language, even in the European quarter.

It apparently is intended to replace all foreign language street signs with Turkish and to have all titles on motion-picture films printed in the native alphabet.

Leaves Far North to Buy Store Teeth

False teeth and glasses brought Captain George Cleveland down from the Far North for the first time in 11 years.

Needing glasses and repairs to his store teeth, "Cap" Cleveland stopped off in New Bedford, Mass., before going to his home in Martha's Vineyard.

ASKS U. S. TO HELP EUROPE MAKE PEACE

Lloyd George Despairs of Future Unless America Casts Influence Into Scale of Peace.

An appeal for the United States to help Europe make peace was made in Minneapolis Monday by David Lloyd George, the war-time prime minister of Great Britain, in his first public address in this country after concluding his tour of Canada.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association, the former premier said:

"I am not here on any mission, but let me say to you one thing, that until the United States of America, with its mighty influence, with its great power, with the moral command which it has in the world because of its past, with the great claim that you won by coming into the war without any selfish purpose but a holy ideal, sending millions of your best young men across to fight for liberty and for nothing else—until this great land casts its influence into the scale of peace, I despair of the future."

Must Not Forget.

Referring to a statement that Americans were doing their best to forget the recent World war, he urged that they do not forget.

"There is nothing," he said, "for you to forget—nothing. There is something, yes, something for you to be proud of. You came for naught but at the call of a great purpose and a great ideal. It ought to be your pride.

"The part you took in it is one which is worthy of your greatest traditions. And my last word is that so far from forgetting that part, I trust that the United States of America will once more, in due time, in its own way, cast its great might into the scales of peace."

Addresses in Welsh were delivered in receiving Mr. Lloyd George and at the luncheon Jewish citizens, through Dr. Maurice Lefkovitz, presented a testimonial on parchment in recognition of his services in the attempt to establish in the Holy Land a national home for the Jewish people.

Replying to his presentation Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped the movement was the beginning of a restoration which will leave "almost as deep a mark upon the story of the human race as your first occupation of that holy ground."

"All my life," he added, "I have fought against the oppressor. I have consecrated such strength as God has given me to fight for the weak and for those whom I conceived to be persecuted and trampled."

Referring in his luncheon address to his tour of Canada, Mr. Lloyd George declared, that the dominion was a vast country with immense possibilities but "is naturally in the stage of development in which you were perhaps 100 years ago with reference to your country," adding that he "was anxious to see this amazing new civilization, untrammeled, freed from the difficulties, the hatreds and the terrible problems which are afflicting Europe and making it difficult at every turn for progress to have a clear path."

"I am from a troubled continent," he continued. "This continent is at peace. I crossed the frontier last night—the most remarkable frontier in the world—without forts and guns or soldiers or barbed wire to protect it.

Continent of Peace.

"The frontiers of poor Europe bristle with the mechanism of slaughter. You are the continent of peace, and in God's name keep it the continent of peace. There are races here which have been interlocked in Europe in fearful, savage, barbarous conflict for generations. You are welding them into one people living at the same national hearthstone, warming their hands at the same great national fire."

Speaking of his pleasure in visiting the Middle West, Mr. Lloyd George said he had heard that politically it was the part of America that baffled politicians.

"During the war," he added, "whenever we wanted to know something about America they said to us: 'Well, it depends on the Middle West,' and if we said something they said: 'Hush, you must not say that, otherwise the Middle West will hear it.' If we asked for something, they said: 'You can't have it, the Middle West wants it.'

"So I was very anxious to see what the Middle West was like."

"BEATS" WAY MANY MILES, TO UNIVERSITY

Student Picks Up Car Rides Along Highway; Greeted by Cambridge Mayor.

With 13 cents in his pocket when he started, Gilbert L. Parks, who hoboed from Oklahoma to Cambridge, Mass., to attend Harvard arrived and received an official welcome from Mayor Quinn.

Parks explained to Mayor Quinn how he made his way from Oklahoma to New York City on 13 cents, but rode into Boston on a train because he feared to shock the delicate sensibilities of persons in and about Boston.

The youth declared Chicago was the first big city he ever visited. He traveled from Chicago to Buffalo working as a deck hand on a lake steamship and after that came odd jobs along the highway, with lifts from motorists.

Making a little money in New York, Parks thought he had better ride in style, so he boarded a train.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

CANADA has been making much of Lloyd George, formerly Great Britain's premier. He has been and is being deluged with attentions. So great has been the desire to see the little Welshman that a slight illness on his part had to be announced. It was necessary to stem the tide or sacrifice the physical well being of the visitor.

Judged by the acclaim with which the former British premier has been received on this side of the Atlantic he is the biggest man that has come over in a long time. Yet Miss Megan Lloyd George, the bright-minded and pretty-faced daughter and pet, says "papa is not very great." A sensible girl. She doesn't measure her love for her father by what he has accomplished. Filial affection is personal. It springs from the heart and soul and is not gauged by superficialities.

DESPITE what the daughter says millions of people will continue to think Lloyd George is great. He is a big man of the world—one of many big men who began life in humble circumstances, amid prosaic surroundings, and rose by their own efforts to commanding heights. Our own country, as well as Great Britain, has had many like that.

Like all great leaders, Lloyd George is a genuine human being. He is modest and unassuming. Most great men are that way. They are the kind the people like.

To the Canadians the former English premier is more than a great statesman. They remember the big war with emotions that find expression in tears. To them their distinguished visitor is a war hero.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE is going to visit many sections of America while on this side of the ocean. He says he is over here to learn, not to instruct. But, of course, he cannot avoid expressions of opinion. Among other things he has said that the United States ought to join the League of Nations. He has heretofore expressed the view that the League is of little account. He predicts that we will join soon or eventually and make of it an organization of some account. In other words all the League needs to make it a functioning success is for Uncle Sam to take out a membership. Rather flattering, though not conclusive.

It is a great deal to assume that the United States could tell any one of the more than fifty nations now in the League what to do and it it would be done. It will be recalled that Secretary Hughes threw out a bait for an invitation to a reparations conference. Did he get a bite? Not a nibble.

Uncle Sam might join the League of Nations, but could he make France, Italy, Germany, Turkey, Greece or any of the rest of them jump through a hoop? He would need a pretty big whip to do that.

AMERICA'S ways are not the ways of Europe. This country is not ready to whip traditions, age-old grievances and hereditary hatreds out of the Europeans. We have troubles of our own, domestic in their character. One of them is to make the wheat farmer as prosperous as the corn farmer.

Let us hope that Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, a member of the farm bloc in congress, possesses the blessing of second sight. He says the farmer is coming into his own.

Senator Capper is not alone in his opinion that "America's prosperity is rooted in the soil." This truth was forgotten during the stress of war. Then everybody, except the boys who were in khaki, was making money. Fundamentals were forgotten. Agriculture as the basis of prosperity was overlooked.

It is glad news—that about the farmer coming into his own. The government has done and is doing about all it can do for him. He must help. The Kansas senator puts it this way:

"There must be a fairer relationship between the results of the farmer's labor and the results of the labor of others. The farmer himself must play a large part in establishing this fairer relationship through the exercise of business-like methods in marketing and through controlling production rather than by oversupplying consumption."

HENRY FORD feels put out. He, too, wanted to help the farmer a little. That is his side of the story. Mr. Ford's fertilizer dream—experts say it could never have been anything more—has been dissipated.

The multi-millionaire manufacturer has written abusively, to the point of libel, of Secretary of War Weeks. The secretary has sold the Gorgas steam plant and transmission lines at Muscle Shoals to the Alabama Power company for $3,472,487, under the contract the government made with that concern during the Wilson administration.

Perhaps Mr. Ford would have the government repudiate that contract. That's the way they do things in soviet Russia.

For what cost the government $90,000,000 the reputed wealthiest man in the world offered $5,000,000, or only $1,527,513 more than was realized in making good the government's pledge to the Alabama Power company.

Mr. Ford's scheme for "helping the farmer" is rather amazing. He wanted property for which the government paid $90,000,000, plus power rights, for $5,000,000 cash. In addition he would have paid 4 per cent interest on other government millions needed to complete developments. For that he asked a lease for 100 years, which is contrary to the federal law, and free of all regulation or control by public authority, which is also contrary to federal law.

It is not surprising that government officials sworn to look after the interests of the people have refused to give Mr. Ford what he wants, even if he does get "fussed up" about it.

, S. MAY GET AIRSHIP PLANT OF ZEPPELINS

Voyage Across Atlantic of ZR-3 to America Is Now Scheduled for Next June.

The Zeppelin Airship Co., which is ilding the dirigible ZR-3 for the ited States navy may transfer its antic plant from Germany to the ited States if the ZR-3 proves a cess and crosses the Atlantic thout mishap, it has been learned.

Zeppelin officials admitted they ould like to transfer their works to he United States. Already a company is being organized to finance such a project, contingent upon the success of the ZR-3.

Construction Delayed.

Unfortunately, obstacles have delayed construction and it will be next Spring before the ZR-3 is ready for trials. It is hoped she may be ready to start for Lakehurst, N. J., in June, f the ship fails the company will e handicapped for years because of ck of funds and materials in Germany.

The ZR-3 is the 126th airship the ppelin company has produced and ficials boast they never lost one om constructional defects.

This latest model (the ZR-3) which is hailed as king of them all nd contains many new ideas for omfort and efficiency will have to meet a task never before attempted.

There is a possibility that all plans may go astray and that the ZR-3 may never be called upon to face a voyage of nearly 4,000 miles from Lower Germany to New Jersey.

Strike Threat Heard.

Conditions are such in Germany that one cannot predict what will take place during the Winter. Bavaria and other sections of the German state are at loggerheads; Communists are active; Secessionists n the Rhineland with the aid of France, are trying to establish a separate republic. Labor all over Germany is restless and airship craftsmen are no exception. A strike might ruin the venture.

Finds Yellow "Spuds" and New Pineapples

New varieties of pineapple and a new yellow potato were brought to his country by Francis MacBride otanist for the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, on his return from a two years' sojourn in Central Peru. In the course of his our MacBride has sent about 6,000 arieties of plants, including Peruian coffee, corn-beans and other vegetables of economic value.

Indian Population Gains

The Indian population of the United States, the latest tabulation of the Bureau of Indian affairs shows, is 44,303, an increase during the last ear of 1,144. Oklahoma continues o lead among the states with a total f 119,280, Arizona being second ith 43,015. Delaware reported two ndian inhabitants and West Virginia seven.

You can be free from Eczema!

WEIRD, creeping, annoying sensations — scratch — scratch — scratch—eczema and other skin eruptions, spoiling your complexion —causing you uncalled for embarrassment — anguish — ruling your temper. All because of impurities that are rampant in your system—because your red blood cells are dormant.

S. S. S. clears up skin eruptions through its power of cleansing the blood. Herbs and barks, carefully selected and scientifically prepared and proportioned, which make up the ingredients in S. S. S. are the most feared and dreaded enemies of skin disorders. Eczema, pimples, boils, blackheads and other skin diseases pack up and leave the system when S. S. S. sends new rich blood coursing through your veins.

Have a general house cleaning for your system. Let S. S. S. rid you of those impurities which tend to keep you in a run-down condition. Skin disorders are nothing more than billboards announcing that the system is "off color." S. S. S. is sold by the leading drug stores. The large size bottle is the more economical.

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"Yea Devil Dogs, Woof, Woof, Woof"

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Sergeant Billy, above, mascot of the United States marines at Quantico, Va., is the happiest dog alive, for he had the pleasure of seeing the Marines down the Georgetown eleven in a hard grid battle the other day. He's a real "devil dog."

HAND OF TIME RESTS LIGHTLY ON COFFIN OF GEN. OGLETHORPE

Resting in a lead-lined elmwood coffin, almost as well preserved as if it had been deposited recently, the body of General James F. Oglethorpe was found last week in a brick vault under the floor of the little parish church in Cranham, Eng., where it was interred 138 years ago. The body of Lady Oglethorpe, who died two years later, rests beside that of her husband in a similar coffin. Large bronze name plates give unmistakable evidence of the identity of the bodies.

Time and the elements have apparently placed only a light hand on the venerated Briton, who laid the foundation of the present American states of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, for the only sign of decay in the coffins is a slight break in a seam at the head of the General's coffin, which exposes to view the inner wooden casket and lead lining.

The Associated Press correspondent was the only correspondent admitted to the church.

Inscription Is Clear.

He was allowed to descend by means of a ladder. With a flickering candle it was possible to make out the following inscription on General Oglethorpe's coffin: "The Honorable General Oglethorpe. Died first July, 1785."

The vault is built of large heavy red bricks; it is about 10 feet long, six feet wide and four feet high, and in massiveness is not unlike in appearance some of the mortuary chambers in the Valley of the Kings of Egypt.

Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe university, was the first to enter the vault. He was followed by the Rev. Leslie Wright, the rector. "You have made history," was the rector's laconic remark to Dr. Jacobs after the coffins had been examined.

While the wooden fabric of the coffins is intact it is clearly of a most fragile nature, requiring the utmost care when the bodies are removed.

Doctor Is Affected.

Dr. Jacobs, who has spent two years in unremitting search, was visibly affected, and when he emerged, said:

"The wish of 10 million people in the Southland is now realized. Their father and founder is located. I am sure the British ecclesiastical authorities will allow the body of the General to pass across the seas into the bosom of Georgia, where it will rest, honored and loved, a link between the land of his birth and the country to which he consecrated his life and fortune."

The tomb will be temporarily closed for one week, so as to permit the chancellor of the diocese to give notice to all the parishioners of the intention to remove the bodies to America. If no objection is raised the bodies will be taken from the vault Oct. 18, while a solemn religious ceremony will be held in the presence of Ambassador Harvey, representatives of the British government and high ecclesiastical authorities. The long journey to Savannah will begin soon after that.

Duke of York Unhurt When Car Hits Truck

The Duke of York, son of King George, and the duchess, narrowly escaped injury when their automobile collided with a brewery truck. The impact shattered the glass in the motor car.

WEEK IN BASEBALL

The New York Yankees are the world's baseball champions, winning four out of six games with the New York Giants, winners of the National league pennant. These two teams have met in three successive world's series and this is the first time the American leaguers have won.

The first game was won by the Giants, the second by the Yankees, the third by the Giants and the fourth, fifth and sixth games by the Yankees.

The sum of $1,063,815 was paid by 301,430 persons to see the series of 1923.

These figures make a new record, the old record having been established in 1921 when the Giants and Yankees, in an eight game series, attracted 269,911 persons with receipts of $900,233.

Figured for six games:

Attendance, 301,430.

Receipts, $1,063,815.

Advisory council's share, $165,572.25.

Each club's share, $267,729.86.

The players' pool this year, $362,783.04, was more than $100,000 larger than ever before. Seventy-five per cent of this amount is to be divided among the Yankees and Giants. The Yankees, for their victory, will receive 60 per cent and the Giants 40 per cent. Figured on a basis of 25 eligible players, each Yankee will receive about $6,530 and each Giant about $4,363.

Each second place club will receive about $27,208, and each third place club about $18,139.

LLOYD GEORGE'S POLITICAL LIGHT BURNS BRIGHTLY

Politicians See Delayed Voyage to U. S. as Master Act to Promote Public Favor Anew.

Never since the fall of the government has the name of Lloyd George been on the tongues of so many Britons as today.

Politicians are conjuring with it while the spectacular in his makeup has been brought home once again to more or less average individuals who are impressed by the long accounts in the London newspapers of his reception in the United States and Canada.

The men who believed a few months ago that the former premier had fallen to the political depths are beginning to ask themselves what they may expect next, now that his star is flickering again in the light of public aclaim away from home.

Lloyd George's reception synchronizes very well from his standpoint with political events at home. The Baldwin regime comes under a hotter fire every day, which may be the explanation of why the Welshman waited so long before definitely making up his mind to take the trip, at first scheduled for a much earlier date. At any rate, he is being discussed seriously again, and, while at this time no positive future can be mapped out for him, several possibilities are going the rounds where politicians meet. He seems to be regaining popular favor and on his return, with parliament meeting in November, some interesting developments may be expected.

Developments, centering around the imperial conference, brought further criticism upon the head of Premier Baldwin and indirectly showed that there should be much reading between the lines of the inspired statements that Baldwin and Curzon are seeing things through the same glasses. Curzon has been under such a running fire of criticism since his embittering speech on Ruhr policy that another semi-official statement was issued to the effect that Baldwin read and approved Curzon's speech before it was delivered.

This statement inspired one foreign office attache to remark that "now it is time for Mr. Baldwin to say something," which seems to refute the insistent reports of harmony in the cabinet.

The actual truth is that Curzon never has forgotten he was not made premier when Bonar Law resigned. Curzon's diplomatic record has shown that he never forgets that sort of thing.

The critics of the premier are attacking even his social maneuvers. He presided at the official dinner to visiting premiers recently, after which there was a reception to nearly 800 guests. It was remarked privately that after the dinner Premier and Mrs. Baldwin absented themselves in favor of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire as chief receivers to catch a night train for Scotland, in order that the premier might have bestowed upon him the freedom of some Scotch city.

If the present difficulties among the Conservatives should result in drawing even an obscure line between the different sections of the party, the prominence given Lloyd George on his going across the Atlantic, may be the backbone of an interesting political fight which has possibilities of far-reaching importance in world affairs.

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Latin Recommended as Police Language

Latin has been recommended by the International Police congress as the international detective language.

Dr. Dressler, secretary of the congress, said Latin alone is possible because of international jealousies.

It is taught in every school on the continent and is supremely suitable for police telegrams because of its conciseness, he said.

Spain Hits Living Costs

Spain's new directory government attacked the high cost of living by issuing a decree that prices of life necessities should be limited to 14 per cent of the merchant's annual profit.

Defense Minister

Herr Gessler, minister of defense in Germany, holds all executive power as result of a government decree.

WARRANT EDICT HITS OHIO WETS

Decision Rules Premises May Be Searched on "Booze Belief."

In its most far-reaching prohibition enforcement decision since the Crabbe act was upheld, the Ohio supreme court recently held that a home may be searched for liquor on an affidavit reciting merely the belief that intoxicating liquors are contained therein.

The decision was made in upholding the Hamilton county court of appeals in the conviction of William Abt, living in Cincinnati, for having liquor in his home.

The search warrant was issued by Mayor Scott of Milford Center, which is in both Hamilton and Clermont counties, on the affidavit of a village marshal, to the effect that he believed intoxicating liquors were being kept on the premises. Pierson went to the Abt residence in Cincinnati, searched the premises, found liquor and took Abt and the liquor to Milford Center, where Abt refused to offer any testimony on the ground that Mayor Scott had no jurisdiction. Mayor Scott fined him $100 and costs and kept the liquor. Common pleas court reversed the decision and the court of appeals reversed the common pleas court and upheld Mayor Scott. That decision was made final today, when supreme court refused to review the case.

5-DAY AIR LINE ROUTE PLANNED

Voyage to Extend From Berlin Over Atlantic to Buenos Aires.

Negotiations for a five-day airline between Berlin and Buenos Aires have been in progress for some time it was announced recently by Capt. Anton Heinan, German Zeppelin expert who is pilot of the United States Navy's giant dirigible "Shenandoah," formerly the ZR-1.

Plans under consideration, Capt. Heinan said, call for the commission of huge airships, two-thirds larger than the "Shenandoah," capable of carrying 150 passengers each with mail and express between Central Europe and Western South America in less than one-fourth the time taken by steamships.

Capt. Heinan made his announcement in pointing out that the United States and Germany were engaged in a race to see which nation would be the first in establishing trans-Atlantic air service, Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, head of the navy air service, having announced that experiments would be made with an air mail service from this country to Europe.

WAR VETERANS GAINING POWER

Forces Joined for Bonus Fight in Coming Congress Session.

Veterans of the World war, through the consolidated efforts of their various organizations, are expected to wield a more powerful influence when congress convenes in December than they have any time since the 5,000,000 men and women received their discharges from the army and navy and returned to civil life.

The only shoal in the course that already has been charted for the veterans is the possibility of friction over whether the omnibus measure to carry relief to the disabled veterans is to give way to the bonus bill. Some leaders of the veterans profess to believe the disabled veterans will receive first consideration at the hands of congress, after which will follow the battle of the bonus.

The power of the World war veterans has steadily been strengthened during the last few months, since all recognized national veterans' organizations came together in Washington at the suggestion of the Disabled American Veterans and, for the first time since peace was declared, gathered around the council table to work out in common legislation to solve the problems of the disabled.

These, leaders of the veterans say, have never been satisfactorily solved. They now call for appropriations from the federal treasury of nearly $5,000,000 annually, a large part of which the veterans feel is wasted through needless overhead expenses.

The alliance of veterans' organizations, leaders point out, is wholly bi-partisan and is expected to receive its greatest active strength in both senate and house from former service men who now hold seats. The number of former soldiers in congress is steadily increasing.

WETS AND DRYS READY FOR WAR

Governor Pinchot's Lid Tightener Act Signals Forces Into Action.

Never before have prohibition and prohibition enforcement been subjects of more heated controversies than now.

A crisis appears to be approaching. This is indicated by a succession of events, among them the following:

1. Governor Pinchot, Pennsylvania, with the aid of Attorney General Daugherty, has started proceedings against 1,300 saloon proprietors and property owners in Philadelphia, who have been defying the law, and served notice he will enforce the provisions of the "padlock" section of the Volstead act.

2. The Republican state convention of New Jersey, which former Governor Edwards, now senator, boasted he would make "as wet as the Atlantic Ocean" defeated former Governor Stokes, outspoken wet for convention chairman, elected a dry, and then adopted a platform plank recognizing the 18th amendment "as the supreme law of the land."

Democrats Step Cautiously

3. The Democratic state convention, meeting on the same day, voted down a plank demanding unequivocally repeal of the state prohibition enforcement act, finally adopting a mild substitute.

4. The Chamber of Commerce of New York City adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution recommending to congress "that the Volstead act be revised and modified to conform more nearly with public sentiment and on lines that are more reasonable, just and practicable."

5. President Coolidge, realizing the increasing seriousness of the situation, has called a conference of state governors to meet in Washington Oct. 20. He is expected to address the conference and to present a comprehensive program for co-operation between state and federal governments.

Drys are alarmed over multiplying reports of lax enforcement conditions, defiant bootleggers' operations, corrupt and inefficient prohibition enforcement agents and increasing violations of state and federal prohibition laws.

Something must be done, and done quickly, they agree, to arouse the country to the danger not only that prohibition become a farce but that a general period of lawlessness and crime set in. The Washington citizenship conference at which William J. Bryan, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Warren B. Stone, Bishop William F. McDowell are to speak is only the initial move in their campaign. They also will support President Coolidge in the program which he will present to the conference of governors, to obtain better team-work between federal and state governments.

Congress Sees Shoals Ahead

A bitter contest is forecast when congress convenes. The wets will start their fight to force "liberalization" of the Volstead act. Drys are mobilizing all their strength to defeat this move and, if possible, assure the adoption of still more drastic amendments. They will also start a fight of their own designed to cut the federal prohibition enforcement unit away from the treasury department and make it a separate, independent agency responsible only to the President.

Both sides, meanwhile, are planning to carry the issues into the 1924 presidential and congressional campaign. The drys hope to force the Republican national convention to adopt a platform plank demanding strict prohibition enforcement and at least to prevent the Democratic convention from going on record in favor of modification or nullification.

Both the wets and drys, moreover, are preparing to spend much money in the election of candidates for member of the house and senate pledged to their causes.

To have an invention protected all over the world it is necessary to take out nearly 70 patents in as many different countries, the estimated cost of which is about $25,000.

THIRD PARTY IS NOT INDORSED

Labor Federation Against It and Recognition of Soviet Republic.

The American Federation of Labor convention listened to hours of argument for a third party last week, and when the oratory was done voted 25,086 to 1,895 against indorsing such a movement.

That out of the way, it devoted hours more to discussion of resolutions calling upon the American government to recognize the Soviet government.

The vote against recognition of the Soviet was even more emphatic, supporters of the resolution being unable to muster enough votes to get a roll call.

The vote on the third party proposal introduced the full strength of the radicals in the convention much more closely than the vote expelling William F. Dunne, for while all who voted for Dunne voted against the report of the resolutions committee recommending the continuance of the non-partisan policy of the federation, there were also the votes for a third party of the more liberal who could not stand with Dunne.

Max Hayes of the printers led the fight for indorsement of the third party program, which was opposed by Matthew Woll of the photo engravers; John H. Walker, the miner president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and P. A. Doyle of Buffalo, representing the painters.

Attack Is Surprise.

The surprise of the day was the attack of John H. Walker upon those supporting the third party movement. Walker has been rated as being liberal to the point of radicalism and usually could be counted upon to oppose the more conservative policies of the administration. He not only supported the administration, but went further than any of its recognized spokesmen by charging that the third party movement is financed by "the employing interests."

"I wish," said he, "to be fair to all men, but I must say that in my judgment not less than one-half of those who are clamoring for a third party, who are preaching communism and revolution are in the employ of enemies of labor."

Following this, Walker produced a telegram from the Chicago Federation of Labor, commonly recognized as the most radical of all the larger central bodies in the federation, repudiating William Z. Foster. The repudiation of Foster, the telegram said, was by a vote of 114 to 26. The importance of this lays in the fact that it was in the Chicago federation that Foster got his start in the labor movement and that until now the organization has stood behind him in all of his fights.

"No Need of Party."

"There is no need of a labor party," Doyle told the convention. "That was proven in the last election in New York where Al Smith was elected by union labor votes."

Agreeing with Doyle, Woll urged the wisdom of maintaining a trading position, citing conditions in Great Britain where he said the labor movement as such had retrograded since the establishment of the Labor party.

"You cannot," said he, "chase two rabbits at once. It is a good man who can successfully chase one. If the American worker is the best off in the world it is because the American labor movement has clung to strict trade union principles."

The convention indorsed the soldiers' bonus and old age insurance and passed a resolution calling upon the governor of California to pardon Warren Billings and Thomas J. Mooney.

The world's record in premiership is held by Aristide Briand, who has been seven times prime minister of France.

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Mussolini's Trainer Will Pay Him Visit

The sergeant-major who gave Signor Mussolini his first military training when he joined the Italian army as a private in 1916, and who now is a waiter at an English seaside resort, will make a visit to Rome to accept an invitation to call on the premier.

Alfredo Carminati, the waiter, has become the idol of the Italian colony in England since the advent of Mussolini and his position has been enhanced by the receipt of a letter from Italy's "iron man" answering congratulations in which he is invited to pay a call.

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SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

FIVE men were killed and four were made seriously ill by drinking poisoned liquor described as having "the color of whisky" in two soft drink parlors in Pana, Ill., last week. The coroner's verdict was death from "fusel oil or wood alcohol poisoning."

Four persons were burned to death recently in a fire which destroyed four frame tenement houses in Brooklyn.

Stephen Raditch, the stormy petrel of Jugo-Slavia, is now in London. The Belgrade authorities had accused him of high treason for defying the government and comparing the country's young queen, Marie, to Madame de Pompadour for her extravagance.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice chairman of the Republican national committee, believes that the women will swing Ohio for the G. O. P. in the presidential election. She says there are more Republican women than Democratic women and more Republican women than Republican men.

General Degoutte, commander of the French army of occupation in the Ruhr, has rejected Hugo Stinnes' request for suspension of the eight-hour day and other ameliorating labor measures in territory held by the French.

Negotiations between members of the reich governments and representatives of the Ruhr industrialists regarding measures which may be taken for the resumption of work in the occupied areas have been begun, it was announced in Berlin.

Moorehave, Fla., was inundated last week when 30 miles of dikes failed to stand the onslaught of swirling waters from Lake Okeechobee in a heavy gale. Crop and live stock losses were heavy.

A rumor is current in official circles in London that Earl Beatty, first sea lord of the admiralty, is to be offered the British ambassadorship in Washington.

TSAO KUN, the war lord of North China, recently took the oath of office as president of the Chinese republic. He is 60 years old. Thirty-five years ago he was a common soldier. The constitution of the republic, similar to that of the United States, was promulgated at the same time.

The Oklahoma legislature, called into extraordinary session by Governor Walton, convened Oct. 11. Impeachment leaders planned to resolve the house into an inquisitorial body to investigate the governor's official conduct.

A regional conference of Republican party leaders was opened in Denver last week.

The United States government has submitted to the German government the preliminary draft of a trade and consular agreement, which is now under examination in Berlin. No negotiations between the two government have been opened.

Financial aid again was given the city of Detroit last week by the Ford Motor Co., when another $2,000,000 was advanced to the city. The money will be used to take care of street railway extensions and to enable the city to meet payments on sewer work contracted.

The American Automobile association executive board, which will meet in Washington on Oct. 24, is expected to urge a sweeping investigation of gasoline prices.

A group of men last week held up Southern Pacific train No. 13, slew three trainmen and the mail clerk and caused injuries to about a score of passengers through an explosion whereby they forced their way into the mail car. They got no loot.

Seven children were killed and one man was injured severely when a horse-drawn school bus was struck by a Cleveland-bound Pennsylvania passenger train on a grade crossing near New Milford, O., 15 miles east of Akron.

WITHOUT debate the American Federation of Labor went on record last week as opposing the candidacy of Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama for the Democratic nomination for President in 1924.

The American Federation of Labor convention reiterated last week its demand for a modification of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. An attempt of the drys to force a roll call failed.

Forest fires along the south shore of Lake Superior were reported last week to be breaking out anew in places while in other localities they were being brought under control.

Thirty members of the crew of the City of Everett, a tanker which sank stern first off the Florida coast last week, were adrift in open boats in a stormy sea.

Home of Charles Pearce, prohibition officer, was destroyed and the village hall and a number of other buildings were badly damaged by a dynamite explostion in Smithfield, O., recently.

The National Wholesale Druggists' association, at the final session of its annual convention in Cleveland, unanimously adopted a resolution recommending division of the prohibition commissioner's authority and the appointment of a second official of similar rank to have control over industries using alcohol for legitimate commercial use.

B. Frank Murphy, Steubenville, O., congressman, was elevated to the post of grand commander of the Ohio Knights Templar and Steubenville was selected for next year's assembly.

A Great Lakes Harbor conference whose purpose is to co-ordinate all the cities on the Great Lakes for concerted action in, and a better undering of harbor needs, their possibilities and their ultimate achievements has been called for Oct. 18-19 at Milwaukee.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE NEW PICTURE— World Has Changed.

Do young folks realize that, when they get up in the morning and go out in the world, that they see a far different picture than did their grandparents?

How times have changed. The picture of an old and settled country is nothing like the scenes presented in a new country in the making. Even the picture of persons is different now. Where has gone that fine desire of the old days for romance and adventure and real knowledge of woods and wilderness? Of course the picture of today, while as strange and new to our grandfathers, as their picture would be to us, if we could see it, would seem dull. They would be surprised at movies, airplanes, radios, automobiles. We have new labels on our toys and playthings of today. One young folks would be surprised at the old mudboat, ox team, spinning wheel, flail, tallow dip, flintlock rifle, etc. Human nature remains about the same, while pictures and tools may change and transform into different names and sizes.

As we look across the fields and farms of today, the landscape is different than 50 or 100 years ago. When did the old days leave off and the new begin? It's hard to find the boundary line.

Our clothing, like the fields and homes, has changed more or less. Dressed in the old way, we would make a good exhibit at the fair or convention. The old hoop-skirt would be a sensation in 1923.

Yes, the pioneer saw the picture of the Indian, his ways, his dress and his wigwam home. True these pictures have faded from human eyes in most states today. They still linger in the memory of some.

There are balms for all our pains. There are losses for all our gains. We laugh and cry, sing and sigh same as folks did back yonder. Each person who lives, seems to get, in some way, the full share of joy and woe that rightfully belongs to human kind. Let's make the best of everything.

A BIG CONVENTION— The W. C. T. Union.

The Women's Christian Temperance union is a nation-wide organization and is old in it's great work. It has kept the faith of Christianity and American patriotism. It has been the fiercest foe, of the liquor traffic.

During the first half of September, 1923, the annual convention of this great national organization met in Columbus, Ohio. Practically every state was represented. The capital city of Ohio, paid due honor to these women who have been brave and wise.

This meeting attracted nation wide attention. Speakers of world wide fame were on the regular program. Almost every question that leads toward good citizenship and christian living, was discussed, as well as the evils and dangers that threaten law enforcement and good morals.

Rural Welfare editor was not on the regular program, but we received a call to speak to this convention on the subject of cleaner fairs and to tell how we cleaned up the Ohio State fair and helped to clean up the county fairs.

These women believe in good fairs. They strongly oppose the unclean fair, that disgraces some communities. They want gambling and immoral shows prohibited. They want these great annual events to be places where children and ladies can go without the blush of shame.

We found one of the keenest audiences we have ever adressed. They were ready with rounds of applause for law enforcement and a general clean up of communities where officials lack backbone and honesty to do their duty. They have no use for the public official who is a traitor to the trust and job he holds. We were glad to say a word to these good women.

LAND TAX VALUES— Reduced in Some States.

Is the farmer on his own side? He has been taught to be afraid of land reappraisements. As a rule, this is right. Too often now appraisals have meant higher valuations and more tax.

At this time land values are shrinking. Many farms are listed for taxes at more than they will sell for. In the cities real estate is selling at three and six times as much as it is on tax records.

In Illinois the taxing value of farms is being reduced in many counties, and the work is still going on. In one city in Ohio the rental income on one property was $35,500 in one year. Its tax valuation is $10,000.

How many farmers watch the arithmetic of public business as they live through their life? Why should the business man get an income from his property three times as great each year as his property is listed for taxation?

In many states revaluation and appraisal would give the farmer more nearly a square deal than he is now getting in taxes. Our farm leaders should awaken to these conditions.

THE CIDER MILL— It Is Our Friend Still.

Cider making time is a merry day. The old cider press used to be a great friend of ours. Its golden stream of apple cider was a joy to young and old. It long since quit business. The old cider maker is under the sod and the dew, waiting the judgment day.

Both cider and vinegar are good for the human system. Both should be pure and clean for house use. Health is helped by use of cider and vinegar. The blood needs them as a tonic.

Here are some rules which the Illinois state department of agriculture has published and is enforcing in cider making:

All cider mills must be entirely enclosed. Floors must be made of cement, wood or other non-absorbent material, well drained and so constructed that such floors can be washed with water.

All carriers, chutes, hoppers, grinders, press, racks, cloths, vats and utensils that come in contact with apples or pomace must be thoroughly cleaned daily.

Cider in process of manufacture must not come in contact with poisonous metals such as lead, zinc, etc.

All containers for cider or apple juice must be thoroughly cleaned before filling and apple juice must be strained or filtered before being placed in container.

Under the Illinois Dairy and Food Law all containers must be labeled as soon as filled, with the true name of the article, net contents (ounces, pounds, pints, quarts, gallons or barrels, as the case may be,) name and address of manufacturer, and preservative if used. (One-tenth of one per cent of benzoate of soda will be permitted, all other preservatives are prohibited.) All cider and fruit juices which are sold for commercial purposes must not contain more than one-half of one per cent by volume of alcohol, in conformity with the federal ruling.

All apples used in the manufacture of cider for beverage purposes must be clean, mature, wholesome apples, and when bought, sold, shipped or stored shall be known as cider stock apples and all bins containing apples for cider at mills must be labeled "cider stock."

Dried apple pomace is the pomace made from the pressing of cider stock apples and must be immediately dried after pressing, and sterilized and handled in a clean sanitary manner.

COUNTRY AND CITY— Debate Junior Club Work.

Rural Welfare editor was called before a conference of taxing officials where a warm debate was on, as to which should agree to take less tax money so as to give $2,200 for part pay of a county club work for farm boys and girls in the county in which a large city was located.

The county commissioners wanted the city tax dads to cut the sum of $2,200 from city expenses. The city dads wanted the county dads to do the cutting. Both agreed that the work was worth while and should be continued.

A bank had been putting up this money. The bank was tired of doing so. First, because some selfish folks had said that the bank wanted all the credit and did not give any honors to any other of the big banks in the county and city.

We were asked to speak of the importance of this club work and how much encouragement it was to farm folks to stay on the farm and learn the best ways to grow good live stock, poultry, best seed, fertilization, etc.

Also what club work was doing for girls in helping to make homemakers out of them. How it taught them to cook, can, sew, decorate and other old-fashioned virtues of housekeeping.

Both county and city were hard pressed financially. Money had been spent freely in the past. New jobs. Increased salaries. High cost roads. Now the debts were coming due. Interest had to be paid.

We suggested that they had better try to save money on something else than to lose the good club leader which they had. That this work was of importance to every person in the county, no matter where he or she lived.

The agreement was finally reached that the club leader would be kept on the job and that city and county would work the matter out together in paying for this service. We were glad to say a word to help save a good cause.

SOME SEED THOUGHTS— Plant in Heart's Garden.

One of our good Blade readers, J. H., Indiana, has sent some boiled down common sense, which is worth while passing on to our readers. Here is part of it on seed thoughts:

In purpose — cultivation, the ground should be kept clear of weeds, and the plants trellised above the ground.

Do not play with purpose; it will spoil it for anything else.

Aspiration, courting good Opportunity, should never meet her without embracing her.

If we would catch our ideals, we could show them to better advantage.

If Purpose isn't careful, paltry affairs may consume a lifetime, and that is all the time we have.

Aspiration can not jew success down beneath its cost price.

As the point of endeavor, purpose should be kept sharp.

Our ideals are patterns for which, if we do not do some industrious weaving, we will run short of goods.

Good intentions will spoil if left too long unused.

Purpose will sleep if not kept on foot and in action.

If one wishes to make anything out of himself, he should be a man to begin with, or get the proper material where they keep manhood in stock.

If youth will sow wild oats, manhood must reap them, and old age limp over their stubble-ground.

A LONE SAILOR— Crosses the Ocean.

The French are good sports. They dare do anything. Even in the days of voyage and discovery of the western world the French were brave and intrepid sea travel folks.

A Frenchman has just crossed the Atlantic ocean. He did the trick alone. Used his own 30-foot boat. Followed the trade winds. Often he was borne out of his course. His trail craft often storm-tossed.

Thirty-two years old. One hundred days to make the trip. He came through hale and hearty. He belongs in the class with winners. Jack Dempsey, the prize-fighter, has nothing on the Frenchman.

Babe Ruth, the home-run baseball hitter, may get more, but this son of France has courage and deserves the king-row in the world of sport and daring adventure.

We do not know whether the Frenchman or the fighter is good for anything worth while in the world or not. We hope both are. But the world likes a brave fellow. Dempsey fights other pugilists. The Frenchman fights the sea, wind and wave. Both get space in newspapers.

STATE CATTLE HERD— Shows at County Fairs.

In some states a cattle herd from the state university or college of agriculture has been shown at county fairs. This exhibit is highly educational and interesting.

A part of this exhibit is labeled "The Most Costly Bull in the World." He is a poor, scrawny, scrub bull, that nobody who likes live stock would have in service on the farm.

This state herd does not show for premiums. It is there with experts to explain the advantages of growing good animals on the farm.

AN AGSTONE TRAIN— County Agent Booster.

A train of agstone. Thirty-five cars of pulverized limestone. Five thousand dollars' worth of soil sugar. Eighteen hundred tons of good humor for sour soil.

Rural Welfare editor was invited to attend an unusual agstone demonstration in Hamilton county, Ohio, near Cincinnati. The county agent, Mr. Stone, was the power behind the movement.

A train, decorated with big placards and carrying high-up railroad officials, was an unusual sight for a big crowd of farmers to see.

Officers of the big city chamber of commerce were present and spoke. The Ohio State University had one of its soil experts on the ground to bring the message of agricultural limestone to the farmers.

Big city newspapers had reporters on the job to write the story of this new chapter in Hamilton county agriculture. Two or three of the millionaires were standing around, hearing and seeing what was going on.

The county agent had persuaded the farmers to group their orders for agstone so as to make a bulk big enough to run a special train. The soil in that section had not been growing as good a clover crop as it once did. Other crops were shrinking in old-time yields and even approaching failure.

The county agent was the messenger the farmers needed. We were invited to speak. A dozen years ago, when we were at the head of the Ohio agricultural department, we commenced to preach the gospel of spreading lime upon the soil. Many did not heed our advice then. We are glad to see them taking our advice by the trainload now.

Many farm women were present. A number of women from the city were there because they owned farms. Many who lived outside of the county came to see and hear. It was a big day. That county agent was the hero. Hamilton county has furnished 14 governors for Ohio. Agstone is expected to maintain the record.

THE CITY AUTO CLUBS— Give Us the Tax Rubs.

We read in the daily paper the news item that the National Motorists' association will try to make the year 1924 the biggest road building year in the history of this country.

This is fine for the fellow who will pay mighty little of the costs, which will run into hundreds of millions of dollars. The trouble with most motorists of the city is that they oppose a gasoline tax. They want the most expensive roads and plan to let somebody else pay for them.

They depend on federal aid money which is handed out at Washington, to put across the high priced roads. Some of these high salaried fellows talk like they might own stock in some of the expensive road material factories and wanted a record-breaking road building program in order to help sell brick, cement, etc.

Some day folks will find out that federal aid road money is a menace to public welfare. The men in charge at Washington seem to be in thorough sympathy with excessive high cost roads. In fact they seem to be trying to force these roads upon taxpayers even under taxpayers' protest.

We have before us a newspaper item which announces that a federal aid road contract has just been awarded for five miles of road at almost $90,000 per mile. If these men, who are in charge, were spending their own money they would not think of spending one-half as much money for a road.

The chances are that there will be a profit of more than $25,000 per mile on this road. The auto club members should not permit a few so-called leaders to help force such an outrage upon the public.

So long as this bunko game goes on and taxpayers stand for it, the farmer will have the poor road and the joy riders will have the boulevard pavement at the other fellow's expense.

SELLING COFFIN NAILS— Cigarets Shipped to China.

Yes, the big tobacco company is out to sell cigarets. No matter how small the boy or girl they are invited to be customers of the big corporation.

We read in the newspapers that one of the big tobacco weed companies is doing a big business in China. A large warehouse has been erected from which these coffin nails will be broadcasted.

The slogan adopted by this company is:

"A cigaret for every man, woman and child in China."

To get the appetite started and growing packages of these coffin nails are given away to men, women and children.

The worst of the story is that you do not have to go to China to see this cigaret curse carried on. It is part of the pestilence in this country.

We presume older folks will smoke. Some of them always have since the days when Sir Walter Raleigh tried it out and the Indians thought he was on fire and threw water all over him to put out the fire.

But when this coffin nail curse comes down to boys and girls in school and every other place it is time for this country to show some courage of manhood and womanhood and wipe it out. School teachers too often set the example of smoking. This is license to the kids and they proceed to smoke.

BOND ISSUE DISEASE— Big Chunks of Money.

Nine times out of ten the tax spender is in favor of bond issues. This is a left-hand way of giving the patient taxpayer the gas so that more tax will not hurt him until after he wakes up.

We read in the public press that three states will soon vote on bond issues to build expensive roads. No doubt the average profit on these roads will be more than $10,000 per mile.

Fifty millions in Pennsylvania. Forty millions in Virginia and perhaps one hundred million dollars' worth of bonds in Illinois. A lot of the smart-set, high-salaried fellows are holding high jinx in swell hotels planning how they can get the fool taxpayer to vote yes on these big debt bonds.

Rural Welfare editor is strongly in favor of good roads. We do object to these deals being pulled off in favor of the road hog gang that wants to get rich on big profits while the farmer must pay high tax with low crop prices.

These bond issues may have merit. Our advice would be that the taxpayers in each state write a letter to the governor and ask him what kind of roads will be built and how much per mile they are to cost. Demand a clean-cut, positive statement.

These road-hogs live well because the taxpayer is easily fooled. You should also ask how the money is to be raised to pay off these bonds. Do not forget that judgment day will come. The road-hog worries about how to get the bonds voted for. He never worries about who will pay them, five, 10 or 20 years from now. He will be gone then.

Our Blade readers could get some interesting information by writing letters to these governors and asking them for a reply to be published in your home paper or in the Blade. Why not do it and wait for results? This letter will be the carbolic acid test. If there is to be a square deal for the taxpayer these public officials will be glad to say so. If it is to be otherwise, they will give you an evasive answer which will be the same as a confession.

The road-hog game is the richest harvest in rotten politics. Better take an interest in these matters. You have a right to be on your own side. Do it now.

THE CORN BORER— Will Be Hard Fought.

The corn borer is an enemy that farmers should handle as they would a mad dog that's loose in a community.

State and nation should do team work to eradicate this pest and peril. Every farmer should co-operate to conquer it.

If it comes your way do not kick on harsh and severe rules. The harsher the better. Get rid of the borer. It will cost us millions of dollars and bushels.

Do not feel indifferent toward this matter. It may not be near you now. The day will come when it will come if those on the border lines neglect a solemn duty.

It comes to us from Canada. The border line guards, the tariff law and international courtesy did not stop it from crossing the line and making raids on Uncle Sam's corn fields.

There may be some seemingly foolish rules made and things done. We may have to experiment on how to handle this worm that blights our greatest crop.

The cotton grower of the South can testify as to the curse of the boll weevil. It has cost the Southland many money millions. The corn borer is even a greater threat. Corn is more than cotton in acres and in value.

A pound of prevention is worth tons of cure. Stitch in time saves nine. The corn borer is no friend of yours. Hit it now.

IT IS A CRIME— Greed for Money.

Yes, census and statistics show that tuberculosis is on the increase. We have spoken of this before. We expect to speak of it often. The great white plague is marching on largely because we do not have public officials with enough backbone to clean up.

The greed for gold. The selfish impulses of our nature too often prompt us to do the things for which we and our children should be ashamed.

One person with whom we talked said: 'It is too easy to hire a veterinarian to make a fake test and false report when testing live stock animals so that they can be passed on to an innocent purchaser."

BOY AND GIRL— Capture County Fair.

"Yes, times do change. It used to be, when I was young, that boys and girls were lucky if they got to go to the fair more than one day. Now the boy and girl have captured the fair with their club work and exhibits. Well, I have no kick. Let the youngsters have their day and good time. I wish they could all win a prize ribbon."

Thus spoke a man, well along in years of life. He liked the county fair. He was thinking of the days when he was young. In his youth, the boy and girl did not take many exhibits to the fair. That was a man's job. The boy and girl was told to be seen and not heard.

We have come in touch with state and county fair. We find the juniors making the big noise in the show ring and in judging contests. We have no complaint to make. We believe in getting youth started early in life in the right direction.

CAN YOU CRACK THESE— Can Edison Do It?

A little nonsense now and then.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Here's a bit of wit we plucked from the wayside:

Where can a girl find a cap for her knee?
Or a key for the lock of her hair?
Can her eyes be called an academy
Because there are pupils there?
In the crown of her hair what jewels are found?
Who travels the bridge of her nose?
Could she use in shingling the roof of her mouth
The nails on the end of her toes?
Could the crook in her elbow be sent to jail?
If so, what did he do?
And where can she sharpen her shoulder blades?
Durned if I know, do you?
Can she sit in the shade of the palm of her hand.
And drink half of one per cent beer?
If the calf on her leg eats the corn on her toe,
Why can't she grow corn on the ear?

SWEET CLOVER WEED— Now It Is a Blessing.

Once sweet clover was frowned upon as a weed. It was shunned as a nuisance. The farmer did not know it all in spite of the fact that some today think they know it all.

Today it is a happy forage plant and a soil improving agent. It is the fountain of youth for wornout farms. It is a hardy citizen and will grow alongside of the road where stone dust falls upon it.

Sweet clover has boosted the average yield of wheat and corn. It is one of the best friends the farmer ever had. Some farmers are afraid to try to grow it. They are in a rut and refuse to get out of it. They are usually the neighborhood kickers and complainers.

Hail sweet clover as a blessing. Give it a chance. It is a close relative of alfalfa. Do it now.

Amidst the Crash of Things

The International Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 21 Is, "Israel in the Midst of the Nations"—Joshua 1:1-4; Isaiah 2:2-4; 19:23-25; Ezek. 5:5.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

THIS thing is getting scaresome. A sense of awe grows upon a man as he finds the shadow of old Israel and its mission thrown athwart a confused and tragic time. Even while in the midst of the tense and bitter local controversies over Zionism, one hears disturbing rumors from every direction concerning a still larger "Jewish question" throughout the world. In this connection, foreshadowings of tragedy are glimpsed far to the north and to the west of Palestine. Still there is visible a far larger present-day significance and outworking of the historic meaning of old Israel.

Here in Bible lands, the place of the first revelation, the truth which seems to elude the capitals of earth shines in rare plainness and pertinency. If we could but get the "leaders" of the nations to see that the supreme word for our times was spoken amidst these hills long, long ago, there would be more of steady-mindedness amidst the present crash of things.

A Bit of Straight Thinking.

The message counts more than the messenger. What God had to say to the ages through Israel is of greater importance than the affairs of the people through whom He said it. Israel's real significance is spiritual.

Although this lesson is being prepared during the month of July in the city of Jerusalem itself, amidst the incessant turmoil of the Zionist controversy, I am letting my imagination run forward in time to October, and outward in space to North America, to the tens of thousands of Sunday school classes and congregations—the score of millions of persons—who will discuss the topic, "Israel in the midst of the nation." It is easy to foresee that the same queer inversion of truth that is taking place in Palestine today will hinder a full understanding of this significant theme, and the Israel of God will be put ahead of the God of Israel.

That is to say, the natural tendency is to restrict and localize the subject to the Jews and their former nation; so missing a tremendous truth that is of universal application. For everything that ancient Israel means to history is but incidental to its function as an interpreter of the oneness and supremacy and fatherhood of the Living God. Any person, any country, that fulfills the divine purpose of making plain the character of Jehovah and the reality of His law for mankind, is a true successor of recreant Israel of long ago. It is always the living present that supremely concerns both God and man. The only truth worth considering is the truth that may work out in the life of today. So it is Israel's great idea of God that this generation wants.

This lesson is not an arid study in arrogant nationalism; it bears, instead, the sublime teaching that obedience to God, and a fearless acceptance of His leadership, makes a people great. It is not the Jews who are central to the lesson, but Jehovah. Our smitten earth is to be restored to health and peace, not by the return of the Jews to Canaan, but by the return of the Jews, and of the Christians as well, to a clear and child-like loyalty to the living God. Our world has gone wrong, as old Israel went wrong, by departing from Jehovah's plain commands. To get back to God is the only way to return to peace and brotherliness. Many a group of persons who will study this lesson will be led away into futile discussion of the fate and future of the Jews; when really the only adequate purpose is to bring us all squarely face to face with what happens when men go back to God.

A New Prophet From the East.

Recently, I was on the other side of the Jordan river (stopping by the way, to fill my canteen from the muddy stream at just about the spot where Joshua led the Children of Israel across), visiting the new Arab ruler of Trans-Jordania. There, as earlier on Mount Carmel, and elsewhere in the Arabic-speaking East, I heard awed rumors of a new prophet to come out of the desert to point a path of deliverance for menaced mankind. The East instinctively turns to a spiritual conception of relief from political and economic and social life.

Over here in the Holy Land the notion is prevalent that world leadership is to come out of the Land of Promise. Some Zionists, who are themselves utterly without spiritual illumination or zeal, parrot this talk from the day's Jewish leaders who really have vision and solicitude of soul.

Others, chiefly Moslems, whisper that the hour is ripe for a new prophet, and they keep expectant eyes turned toward Arabia; since it is easy for them to believe that the successor to Sheikh Abraham and Carpenter Jesus and Camel-driver Mohammed will arise from the unknown common people in the East.

Still others, especially of the old Christian churches, seem to be accentuating afresh the place of Jerusalem as the continuing and yet new seat of religious leadership. They quote such passages as that from today's lesson:

"And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it.

"And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

"And He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

"Thus saith the Lord God: This is Jerusalem; I have set it in the midst of the nations and countries that are round about her."

Can the Jews "Come Back?"

This Summer I sailed the Mediterranean with a delightful Scotch skipper whose favorite theory, the pursuit of which constitutes his avocation, is that the Anglo-Saxons and the Celts are the descendents of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israeal. He showered me with "Anglo-Israel" literature; and argued far into the night, sitting outside of his cabin on the top deck, beneath the beautiful eastern stars, to convince me that Great Britain and America are God's chosen people to carry on the work which Israel failed to complete. It was easier to accept his conclusions than his premises and his "proofs." It does cause a man or a nation to lift up his head when conscious that he is on a special mission for the Most High.

Still, I confess that the cult of "Anglo-Israel" moves me as little as the cult of political Zionism; for both appear hind end foremost. It is not the rights and privileges and inheritance of any special group that concerns us, but the opportunity and obligation, open to all men, everywhere, to show forth the mind, and to do the will of the Almighty. Neither the Jews, nor humanity in the large, need a Zionist state in Palestine one-millionth part as much as both Jews and Gentiles need a challenging recall to the Lordship of the God of Israel. Once the Jews were the interpreters of Jehovah: where today in all the world is there a great spiritual leader of men who is a Jew?

All people everywhere, who give thought to present issues, would welcome above everything else the sure solution of "the Jewish question" that would inevitably follow a resumption of flaming zeal for Jehovah and His laws by the people who were divinely called to be His interpreters. What a lift and thrill would be given to public thinking by the news that a new prophet of God had arisen in Israel! This would be more than a historic continuity of the original mission of the Jews; it would be the greatest contemporary service that one people could do to all peoples.

Some Missed Opportunities.

In the conglomerate City of Jerusalem one meets many interesting personalities; and here I find Dr. Garstang, the world's foremost authority on the Hittites, at work on a new book that will show, for the first time, the amazing extent of the ancient Hittite kingdom, about which the Old Testament says so much, and the very existence of which was questioned by the scientists of fifty years ago.

By way of what Dr. Garstang says, and the present lesson text which promises "all the land of the Hittites" to the Jews if they would but be faithful to Jehovah, it is clear that old Israel never fully entered into its inheritance. God always plans so much better for us than we are ourselves willing to bring to a realization! Just as the Zionists today complain that the new kingdom of Trans-Jordania should be included within the area of the Jewish National Home, so the territory assigned to ancient Israel far exceeded anything the united kingdom ever attained even under David and Solomon.

That missed territorial opportunity is a small matter, however, alongside of the spiritual inheritance which Israel failed to enter. If anything is clear in the Old Testament it is that God meant the Jews to be His peculiar people, in revealing Himself and His law to all mankind. The thrilling pictures of world peace quoted in our lesson text, to which the people are turning with new interest nowadays, were based on the expectation that the Jews would be true to their spiritual mission.

For peace is a consequence of obedience to the divine will. Instead of being as unfortunately they are today, a cause of world discord and the object of unfriendly sentiments, the Jews should be—and even yet might become the bringers of peace to all peoples. Israel was set in the midst of the nations by Jehovah to be a beacon of peace and righteousness.

PREDICTS PRICE BOOM IN OHIO

Economist Tells Bankers Farmer May Expect Fat Purse in 1924.

A steady rise in the general price level of raw farm products in Ohio during the coming Winter is predicted by Dr. J. L. Falconer, rural economics authority, Ohio State university, in a report made to the Ohio Bankers' association.

"The flow of farm residents to the city has reached its maximum," the report stated. "The few farm residents that are left to till the soil will be able to furnish just enough food to supply the city markets.

"The city demand for labor has reached the saturation point and a great number of the migrating farmers have already turned their interests again to the farm.

"Ohio is facing a farm adjustment during the coming year. Wheat from Western states is still holding prices low in Ohio. Milk and corn already have started to rise in value," Dr. Falconer informed the bankers.

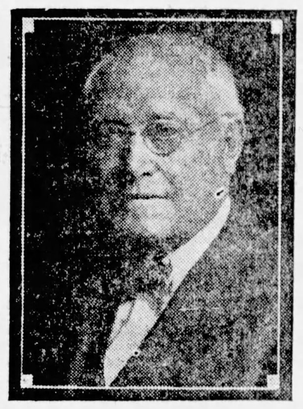
"A questionnaire issued this week to farm classes at the Ohio State university revealed that 45 per cent of Ohio's farm population is optimistic while only 30 per cent have a pessimistic attitude," stated the report.

"The remaining 25 per cent are undetermined as to the outcome of the present conditions," it was added.

The occupation of Constantinople for the last four years has cost Great Britain $100,000,000.

Man 74 Years Old Is "Rejuvenated" in Three Weeks Without Gland Operation

Kansas Contractor Tells of Wonderful Results Obtained in Test of New Scientific Discovery.



THOMAS J. GLASCOCK.

Thomas J. Glascock, 74, well-known Kansas contractor, declares he has virtually been made young again by the recently discovered korex compound, which is pronounced superior to "gland treatments" as an invigorator and revitalizer.

"I feel like I did at 35," says Mr. Glascock, "and seem to be getting stronger every day. During my three weeks' use of the new discovery, pains and weaknesses of many years' standing disappeared almost magically. Today I am as vigorous and supple as I was in the prime of life. Furthermore, when I began using the compound, my memory was virtually gone and I was almost blind. Now my mind is clear and active and I can read the finest print without difficulty."

In order to find out whether the results were lasting, Mr. Glascock waited six months before reporting on his test of the discovery. On this point he says:

"Every passing day strengthens my conviction that my restoration is not only complete but permanent. I can't express the happiness this great discovery has brought to me. It has made me 'young' again."

Similar reports are being made almost daily. For instance, D. W. Wood of New Orleans, past 60 years of age, says: "The compound has brought me back to as good, healthy physical condition as I enjoyed at 35. I am apparently as supple as at 25 and my eyesight is better than for years. I would not take $5,000 for what the discovery has done for me."

The compound is a simple home treatment in tablet form, absolutely harmless, yet rated as the quickest and most powerful invigorator known. Acting directly on lower spinal nerve centers and certain glands and blood vessels, it often brings amazing benefits in 24 to 36 hours, according to thousands who have tested it.

"It is wonderful," writes a resident of Hollister, Cal. "In less than 24 hours you can feel it does the work. It makes one feel young as a young man. I am more than happy and glad I tried it." Another Californian says: "The compound is a world's wonder. I feel like I was about 25 and here I am nearly fifty!"

The compound has been tested in all parts of the country and has won the praises of thousands who suffered from nerve weakness, lost or depleted vigor, neurasthenia, premature age, impaired glandular activity and lack of animation and vital force. Its effects seem to be virtually the same on both young and old. Physicians say the principal active ingredient of the compound gives speedy satisfaction in obstinate cases that defy all other treatments. Elderly people pronounce the discovery a real "fountain of youth."

Realizing that thousands of enfeebled, half-alive folk may consider such news "too good to be true," the American distributors have agreed to supply a double-strength treatment of the discovery on a guaranteed trial basis to everyone in need of such a preparation. If you wish to test the compound under a money-back guarantee, write in strict confidence to the Melton Laboratories, 2133 Melton Building, Kansas City, Mo., for a two-dollar treatment of korex compound, mailed in a plain, sealed wrapper. You may enclose two dollars, or simply send your name, without money, and pay two dollars and postage on delivery, as you prefer. In either case, however, if you report within ten days that you are not satisfied, the laboratories will refund the purchase price upon request. These laboratories are nationally known and thoroughly reliable, so nobody need hesitate about accepting their guaranteed offer.

—Advertisement.

Your Glands Wear Out

The True Way to Keep or Regain the Active Vigor of Your Younger Days. Both Physical and Mental Powers Depend Upon the Glands.

SEND THE COUPON FOR FREE TREATMENT.

Genuine Gland Substance is fed to the glands—both men and women—by the Lewis Combined Treatment. Not only fed in Tablets, but also in the form of Suppositories that are directly Absorbed into the system.

You will surely throw away your "medicines," and "alcoholic" tonics, once you try this greatest of all health builders.

Build Up Your Glands and You Build Strength and Endurance.

The Lewis Gland Treatment is absolutely original in every particular and nothing like it has ever before been known in medical science.

If you have tried many other forms of medical treatment without relief and have despaired of finding anything helpful, then you are the very one above all others to whom we will most gladly send one of our Demonstration Treatments. All you are asked to do is to Test this new Method in your home and at our expense. Surely you will not permit any doubt or prejudice to stand in your way when such a liberal offer as this is made to you.

The Lewis Method will positively Rebuild and Replace worn and wasted gland tissue. It will increase vitality both physical and mental. It will renew strength, especially as to the functioning of the glands. It will increase your endurance and render you less liable to fatigue. It will improve your general health, and in most cases cause a marked improvement in your appearance. Your appetite will increase and you will almost surely gain in weight if you are at present in a "run-down" condition.

It is especially recommended to men for Prostatic troubles, Liver, Kidney and Bladder disorders and Rheumatism, both muscular and joint.

The instructions and suggestions that accompany the Demonstration Treatment will tell you about the Lewis Treatment in much greater detail than is possible in a general announcement.

You will notice in the coupon that we ask whether the treatment is intended for male or female.

This is necessary because the two treatments are absolutely different as to formulas. The female treatment contains an ovarian extract and is particularly recommended for the ailments to which women are most commonly subject. Any Physician will testify as to the wonderful value of ovarian substance for women's troubles and will also understand that this substance would be of no benefit if administered in a treatment for men. We mention this one point of difference to emphasize the fact that the Lewis Treatment for Women is especially prepared for that sex.

Send for your Demonstration Treatment now. Don't wait until it is too late and all the free treatments are gone. If you will follow your impulse and fill out the coupon and mail it before you let this paper get out of your hands you will be sure to receive your treatment within a few days. Then you will see and know, and will be in the happy position of being able to judge for yourself.

All our correspondence and all packages sent by us come to you in plain, sealed containers.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Lewis Laboratories,
108 No. Dearborn St.
Dept. 415-A, Chicago, Ill.

Please send to me at once one of your Demonstration Treatments for the Replacement by Renewal of Worn or Wasted Glands.

My age is.....

This, to be sent me in plain wrapper and entirely without cost or obligation on my part. I wish the treatment for

..... Male
..... Female

(Mark a cross before the one you wish).

(I enclose 10 cts. for postage and packing).

Name .....

Address .....

Town..... State.....

Useful Articles *Given Away* to boys and girls

Which one of these five articles would you like as a reward for doing me a small favor? Let me have your reply promptly and you will get a clutch pencil free and a copy of the latest issue of Successful Farming, my interesting farm magazine, that is read with profit and pleasure by more than 350,000 farmers in the heart of America. Look again at these five articles, read the descriptions of them, then tell me promptly which one you want and you will get a copy of the magazine, and the clutch pencil, free.

Daisy 1,000 shot Air Rifle
Shoots 1,000 times without reloading. Shooting barrel is provided with a patented shot retainer. Stock is of genuine natural color walnut, highly polished. Shoots with great force and precision. 36 inches long.

"Betty Lou"—Talks, Walks, Sleeps
A talking, walking, crying, sleeping dolly. 17 inches high. Shoes, stockings, dress and bonnet. Will delight any little girl.

Self-Filling Fountain Pen
This is an unusually fine fountain pen. Self-filling, does not leak, writes smoothly and is handsome in appearance. Guaranteed satisfactory.

Carom and Crokinole Board—57 Games
This is a finely finished game board, 29 in. square, full equipment of 71 pieces furnished with board.

Eastman Roll Film Premo Camera
It is easy to take good pictures with the Premo camera. Inexpensive to operate, no focusing or estimating of distance necessary. Anyone can use it successfully.

E. T. MEREDITH, Pub. Successful Farming
149 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Reply promptly and get this clutch pencil and copy of "Successful Farming"

Fill out and mail the coupon below promptly and I will send you this clutch pencil and a copy of Successful Farming, latest issue, by return mail.

E. T. MEREDITH,
149 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

I am interested and will try to earn the reward checked below. Please send me all information about the reward and about your plan for helping me earn it.

☐ Fountain Pen ☐ Rifle
☐ Camera ☐ Game Board ☐ Doll

I have mailed this promptly after reading, so send me clutch pencil and copy of Successful Farming free.

Name.....
P. O.....
R.F.D.....Box No.....State.....

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1923

Why shouldn't Senator Johnson of Minnesota become quiet and soft-spoken? He's elected.

It is ever like this. Charlie Chaplin renounced the custard pie that made him a household word. And now—From the Ford they'll take the rattle, which gave it world-wide fame, and henceforth the well-known flivver will never be the same.

Every dog has his day, but the boy's dog prefers Saturday, when there is no school.

It is our guess that European countries reckoned on the United States being the heart of the League of Nations.

One advantage of going to church on Sunday morning is that the pews don't jolt, skid or turn turtle.

Because they're human people do things they wish they hadn't. Still it's great to be human.

Departments at Washington, it is said, all need more money. Let them skimp along. The people at home have to pinch or go without automobiles.

Sooner or later the arrow points to the place where the politician went down.

This country is for peace now, of course, but if it desires to dethrone the eagle and set up the dove as the national bird a universal draft law will do it.

Having pulled her foot out of the grave, Spain feels as good as if she had installed a monkey gland.

Half the people are looking for thrills and the other half for a kick. And then they wonder why they're not happy.

Our guess is that Europe wants the United States to be the League of Nations.

Talk about killing two birds with one stone, Mary Garden says Mussolini is "just like Henry Ford." Neither Henry nor the Italian premier will like that.

The reason there are so many unhappy married couples is because they didn't study each other at arm's length before going into a clinch.

Magnus Johnson says "there is too much political interference with business." What do you think of that coming from Magnus? Before he is even sworn into his senatorial seat his suspenders are beginning to slip.

Speakers who talk of violence are sure to attract an audience. But if a dog fight breaks out in the vicinity he cannot be sure of holding his listeners. There is direct action in a dog fight.

Spooners are like they were forty years ago, when they turned down the oil lamp to save oil. Now they stop at the roadside to save gas.

Dr. Lorenz says a man should marry a woman eight years his junior. Let's see how that would work in some cases. Take the young fellow of 21 for example: 8 from 21 leaves 13—the age of the woman.

This country can never become isolated. Nations that want to borrow money will find us.

The way to quiet the baby when he cries for the moon is to follow one of life's rules and offer him something equally as good.

Billy Sunday wants Mr. Bryan to run again. And why not? Mr. Bryan's running is one thing against which there is no law.

This country is said to be worth $300,000,000,000. It's too valuable to turn over to the communists.

The cleverest thing nature does when making a pair of bowlegs is to give both the same cunning curve.

If prohibition is a failure would you call the fellow who violates the prohibition law a success?

Lima Beane says the red-radical's train of thought runs on flat wheels.

In the clothes they are wearing now the girls look out of shape.

Gasoline vapors are always ready to meet a lighted match half way.

There are people in this country who should have been kicked out before they were let in.

More good intentions than chickens are left to die in the shell.

Language is funny when you think of a sinking fund being more desirable than a floating debt.

Fashion has taken the place once occupied by P. T. Barnum, the world's greatest showman of his day.

There ought to be an international law against nations raising the devil out of their turn.

Having climbed to fame on a custard pie, Charlie Chaplin kicks the ladder out from under. That's tragedy.

Turkey is going to pattern a republic after ours, but doubtless will provide a more effective way of handling Reds than we have.

After a prominent woman becomes frankly stout and political-minded it seems she at once begins to show her opposition to the clinging-vine type of femininity.

What becomes of the government of the people, for the people, by the people if the majority can't tell the minority what the minority can't do?

We are waiting for some honest man to proclaim himself an 85 per cent American.

Of course we can't see ourselves as others see us. But there is another side to the story—others can't see how we feel.

The Ones We Work For

The farmer is under the impression that the man he is working for is himself. It is the business man's idea that his business is conducted for him, his family and his partners and fellow-stockholders, if they exist. When the bricklayer or the plasterer trades his labor for a bank cashier's salary he thinks that salary is going to be his own.

The lot of them are mistaken. What all private citizens are working for, in addition to themselves, is a great army of public employes.

Pensioners excepted, there are 2,700,000 public servants in the hire of nation, states, counties, villages and other governmental subdivisions. Their yearly pay totals nearly three and a half billions of dollars. Out of every twelve persons more than sixteen years of age who are engaged in what the census calls gainful occupations one person is holding some public job.

The three and a half billion dollars has to be raised by taxes. The money has to come out of the pockets of private citizens directly or indirectly. They are the people who have to carry the weight of government, not the people who talk so extensively about the problems of state which bear down upon them.

About twenty years ago a senator expressed a good deal of alarm because he had just learned that in that session of congress nearly four thousand employes had been added to the federal bureaus. He wanted to know what his fellow senators thought the country would think when it discovered that congress had been so eager in manufacturing jobs and filling offices. One wonders what the senator would say now, were he living, should he see how the industry of job-making has grown. The development of the automobile trade, covering the same period, is the only one that can compare with it.

Every taxpayer looks forward to the time, so fervently promised by our legislative bodies, when taxes will come down. But he might as well make up his mind that reductions, if they come, will come very slowly. They cannot be made of any importance until a real beginning has been entered upon for demobilizing the army of public servants, one out of every dozen workers. And that is going to be hard. It has been very easy for professional politicians to create offices. It will be the most painful labor in the world for them to close offices. Every employe demobilized becomes automatically their political enemy.

Lloyd George

David Lloyd George began his career in the little village of Llanystym in North Wales as a struggling country lawyer. His genius for politics soon asserted itself and his remarkable rise to power was one of the most unusual achievements in British history. The fiery little Welshman's first political success was in 1888 when he was elected to parliament as a liberal.

As soon as Lloyd George entered politics he began to build up the following which gave him the tremendous power which he wielded with more or less effect until he was unseated as premier last October. He became president of the board of trade, chancellor of the exchequer and minister of munitions. He was made premier in 1916 and in that position became world famous.

When the League of Nations was in the making and rosy visions of eternal peace floated from the conference at Versailles Lloyd George, as head of the British delegation, was one of the Big Four, with President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Orlando as the other three. His subtle diplomacy was in at the kill of Wilson's fourteen points. Loyd George give his assistance to the formation of the League of Nations, but he was never for it at heart and has little hopes for it now.

We would like to hear the little Welshman's own story of the peace that failed.

Uncommunistic Communists

The English sociologists define communism as 'a system of social organization in which goods are held in common—the opposite of the system of private property."

French students, in speaking of communism, ordinarily mean "any theory or system of social organization involving common ownership of the agents of production and some approach to equality in the distribution of the products of industry."

A half dozen years ago either of these definitions was useful. It was something definite. You quickly knew what a writer had in mind when he discussed communism.

It is different now. The Russians and their untiring admirers in America have shot these old definitions full of holes. Communism, as it is understood now, is merely the system that is being experimented with, at the moment, by Messrs. Trotzky and Lenine. It varies from day to day, almost from hour to hour. It boxes the compass like a windvane in a tornado. There was a time when you couldn't tell the difference between Russian communism and German socialism. The other day, the Russian minister for foreign affairs declared that American recognition would not be withheld much longer because the Russian political system had become almost identical with that in the United States. In the last four years communism has been the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has been the enforced labor of the proletariat. It has been a military dictatorship. It has been the extreme and nearly outlawyed system of capitalism in which concessions and monopolies are peddled out to exploiters. The property of those who owned property under the czars has been redistributed very extensively. But it is still private property. It is owned by persons who have acquired power under the government or have been favored with the aid and patronage of these powerful individuals. The distribution of land among the peasants, reluctantly permitted by the soviet government, has been described as a form of land nationalization. It is anything except that. The land is privately owned.

The communism of today does not hold goods in common. It is not the opposite of private ownership. It does not involve the common ownership of property. The distribution of the products of industry is in the interest of the strong.

A follower of Henry Clay once boasted that he could keep pace with his idol so fast that sometimes he found his toes in his boots where half a second before his heels had been. Fleet as he was, he was no more nimble-footed than the American communists. They fall into step behind the Russians wherever the Russians go—whether toward socialism or toward czarism. Their love is a love that passeth understanding. But it hasn't much sense in it.

The French Gamble

While most of the major powers have been following a policy of deflation in an effort to return to normal stability, France is involved in an orgy of inflation. She has made and is making no effort to pay her foreign debts, in sharp contrast to England, and is plunging headlong into obligations that are appalling. Every factory in France is humming. French exports now are leading the world.

Today France owes 340,000,000,000 francs or $23,500,000,000 and she is letting her creditors do the worrying. Included in this sum is 100,000,000,000 francs due to foreign governments, including the United States, which apparently worries the French only slightly. The interest which France must pay on her domestic loans requires 50 per cent of her revenue. In the next 12 months she purposes to borrow some 40 billions of francs. If she were to pay the interest on her war debts in addition to that on her new and old loans it would require 70 per cent of her income and, at the present rate of borrowing, it will not be long until the nation will owe in interest more than its entire revenue.

How does France expect to pay? That's where Germany comes in.

France expects to get, at the very least, $6,000,000,000 from Germany in reparations. With this once collected, France will expect Germany to hand over an additional $6,000,000,000 to liquidate the French foreign debts and if this sum is not realized America and England can go begging. One of the underlying causes of Great Britain's present coolness toward France lies in the obvious fact that if France gets from Germany all that she expects and requires, there will be nothing left for England.

The Greater Power

The President of the American Federation of Labor declines to be won over by the roseate attractions of a labor party. It has always seemed a great thing to be the political power of a country. But there is a greater thing, and that is to be the industrial power—naming the terms of wages, deciding the conditions under which work shall be performed, dictating the laws affecting and controlling industry. The railroad workers have usually voted with the party which has been the most free in making promises to labor. What they got for doing it was always meager. During the war enormous increases were made in the railroad payrolls, and the gains have not been lost since. The railroad brotherhoods were in position to compel these increases. Here is a concrete instance of the great strength of industrial power as compared with political power. It is small wonder that President Gompers does not feel tempted to throw the support of his organization into the promotion of a labor party.

Dollar Corn

Last year the country produced 2,900,000,000 bushels of corn. This was 300,000,000 bushels short of the highest crop ever raised. Today a scarcity exists, and cash corn has climbed to a dollar and over. The prices for the corn of the new crop range high and even now farmers who can get their product to market are said to be making from $40 to $60 an acre. The two worst spots that are left in the agricultural situation is where farmers have put all their energy and investment in wheat and where inflated prices were paid for land. The agricultural papers are now inclined to lecture both groups for bad judgment rather than to echo the members of the farm bloc who want to keep the farmers sorry for themselves.

Says a college professor: "Don't get married on less than $4,000 yearly salary." Fortunately few young people take advice from college professors.

Much thought is being devoted to the problem of how to make matrimony permanent, but it seems as difficult of solution as world peace.

A pedestrian is a person who walks. A hiker is a person who is looking for an automobilist to give him a lift.

A man may have a good memory for what is coming to him and still have a poor memory for what he owes.

POLISH PEOPLE AT WORK

* *

Common Laborers Get 15 Cents a Day

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

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IMAGINE a dreary plain extending on and on in every direction. Plant in its midst a dreary city as big as Cincinnati or Pittsburgh. Let the city have 1,000 smokestacks rising high over the houses, and let its buildings run for three miles along two narrow streets paved with cobbles. Put short cross-streets here and there and you have the somber outlines of Lodz, the great textile center of Poland.

A closer view shows mighty factories surrounding each smokestack, masses of brick and glass that seem to wall in the gloom, making the view more dreary than ever. Now walk through the main street and make notes of the people. They fit their surroundings. The town is composed of factory workers and it seems to be Poverty's Kitchen. A large part of the inhabitants are lower class Israelites who go about with unshaven faces, a long lock hanging down on each side of the cheek from their round, visorlike caps. These Jews wear black coats which are buttoned tight to the throat and fall almost to the feet; the long gabardines which have been their costume from time immemorial.

Stop a moment and watch the traffic as it moves through the streets. It is continuous and the stream goes on and on. There are quaint covered wagons driven by ragged peasants in from the country, droshkies without number, and ungainly carts hauling huge bales of cotton and cloth. The horses have high wooden bows over their necks, and every aspect is Russian. There are also carts pulled by men, harnessed to the front, and shoved along by women carrying on their backs great loads which are sometimes held on by a strap around the forehead. The automobile and motor truck are conspicuous by their absence. Man-power and horse-power do most of the work. There is but little loafing and everyone seems on the go.

The Manchester of Poland.

Lodz has been called the Polish Manchester, after the great cotton weaving center of England. Before the war it had 400 mills, and its population was about 600,000. The mills had more than 100,000 workmen, and the cottons and woolens which they manufactured were shipped all over Russia, and to the lands of the Balkans. Lodz was created by Russia. When Boston was a baby it had no existence, and it sprung into being only at the command of the czar. It was sometime after Napoleon was overthrown that Alexander I started the factories by offering grants of forests and lands to the German weavers if they would come here and work at their looms. They came by the thousands, and high protective tariffs aided in establishing the industry. The story of Lodz is practically the same as that of Lyons in France. Lyons had no silk industry to speak of until Francis I sent out word to the weavers of Europe that if they would settle in France he would give them free lodgings, let them live without taxes, and wear swords, which was then a privilege given only to the nobles. This brought in many skilled workmen from Venice. They first made the brocaded velvets famous in Italy, and then began to weave the light, beautiful silks for which, since then, France has been noted. The French invented new designs and Lyons soon led the world in such manufactures.

When the war broke, Poland was making woolens and cottons to the amount of $200,000,000 per year. She annually consumed 300,000 bales of raw cotton. About two-thirds of this came from the United States and the rest from India, Egypt and Turkestan. Lodz then had 36,000 looms. The business was managed by Germans and Jews, and the factories were famous for their good work and their modern machinery. Aided by the tariff they competed successfully with the other great textile centers.

During the World War this industry was destroyed by the German invaders who used the same tactics here as in northern France. They captured Lodz in 1914 and went through factory after factory, looting each of its brass and copper. They shipped the best of the machines off to Germany and the others were maliciously destroyed. They sent away all the raw materials and manufactured goods, and the result was the plants were practically ruined and Lodz left as bare as a bone. That was the condition three years ago. Since then every factory has been re-equipped and made a going concern. A new industry has been organized, with modern machinery and some of the mills are now working three shifts a day. More than 125,000 men and women are employed in the factories and the goods made are sold not only in Poland but in Rumania, Bulgaria and other lands of the Baltic. The Poles are smuggling their textiles into Russia and are exporting them to South America. They import wool from Argentina and send back cloth made of the wool to Buenos Aires. I am told that Poland has now almost as many factories working as before the war, although the output is less on account of the eight-hour day which has been established.

In a Big Woolen Mill.

During my stay here I have gone through some of the larger mills. The first I visited was that of the Bennich Brothers, which makes cloth for overcoatings, ladies' dress goods, traveling rugs, and men's clothing of various kinds. It is devoted to woolens and it has been noted for generations for its fine goods.

I went through the mill with Charles Bennich, one of the owners, and was shown every department and its operation. Before the war it employed 42,000 workmen. It has now only 900, but its efficiency has been increased by the new machinery. I went through rooms filled with the latest of the new models of looms of all kinds, and was told that some had doubled the efficiency of the old. In one place a single employe was managing 12 machines, and, in another, one man controlled 24. The machines came from Germany and they are nearly all automatic.

I was impressed with the cleanness and sanitary conditions of this factory. Windows are everywhere, the walls are painted white, and there is plenty of light and air. Indeed, it is hard for one to realize that he is on the edge of Russia.

Now and then I stopped and talked with the laborers. The men look much the same as those in our woolen mills, save that every one has a mustache, which is sometimes ferocious. Many of the employes are women and girls and now and then I saw one with a baby. Most of the women have handkerchiefs around their heads and nearly all are barefooted and bare-legged. I notice that some of the girls are flatfooted. They made me think of the darkies' song:

"And de hollow ob her foot makes a hole in de groun'."

Fifteen Cents a Day.

Asking as to wages, I was told that common laborers get about three cents an hour and that skilled workmen receive from four to six cents per hour at the present rate of exchange. I asked the manager how a man could live on such wages. He replied that they were really as high as those of other countries because the food is so cheap and the rents so low. He thought their conditions were equal to those of United States. This statement, however, must be taken with some grains of salt. I doubt whether our American workmen would be satisfied with the black bread used here in Poland. It costs only one cent per loaf, but it would not sell at all in the United States. Some of the laborers pay less than one cent a week for their homes, but the home is often only one room and a kitchen, and the whole family somehow crowds in. For instance, I was shown the outside of a tenement belonging to a big cotton factory. It was a building of three stories, of considerable size. The manager said it contained accommodations for 8,000 people, and when I asked how many rooms were allowed for each family he answered that some had one room and a kitchen and others two rooms and a kitchen. I suggested that I might go through the building. He said he would be glad to take me, but somehow he forgot. A room and a kitchen for a whole family would hardly satisfy one of our American spinners, even though the apartment has running water, which is considered extraordinary in this part of Poland.

The Cotton Factories.

The cotton mills show how rapidly Lodz is coming back. The new factories are among the largest, best equipped, and most thoroughly organized on the continent. They are now working three-quarters of a million spindles and more than 12,000 looms. This is much less than they had before the war, but the Germans did all they could to destroy the industry. I visited one mill from which 5,000 copper rollers, 40,000 bales of cotton and 16,000,000 yards of goods were taken away. That plant is known as the Poznanski Mill. It is now working at 90 per cent of its pre-war capacity. It has 127,000 spindles and in one room there are 1,500 looms. Standing in it I seemed to be in a forest of belts, a wilderness of moving machinery. The din was so great that I could not make the guide hear me.

The Poznanski Mill has its own waterworks, its own gas and electric plants, and its own fire department. Before leaving, the director sent in a false alarm to show me the efficiency of the firemen. He touched the button of the fire box on the side of a building and within 40 seconds by my watch there were a score on the spot, and within one minute more they had connected the hose to the hydrant and were spraying the mill supposed to be blazing. The private fire department of the plant consists of 52 men, 12 wagons and two modern fire engines. After a blast from a bugle announced that the fire was extinguished, the captain saluted us and the men marched off in military order.

A Great Steel Center.

Before coming to Lodz I made a trip through the coal and iron region of Polish Silesia, which, by the plebiscite, was taken from Germany. My guide was a prince connected with the Foreign Office. His name is Georges de Ciechanowiecki. I doubt whether you can pronounce it, but in my conversation I came very close to it by calling him "Prince Checks-and-Whisky," and as he is a good fellow he did not object. We went first by rail from Warsaw to Kattowitz, a distance of 400 miles. The fare was less than $3, and my sleeping compartment cost just 35 cents. The distance from Kattowitz to Berlin is about the same as to Warsaw and the fare is still cheaper.

If Lodz is the Manchester of Poland, Kattowitz is the Pittsburgh. It lies so close to Germany that with a modern rifle one could shoot over the boundary and so near Czecho-Slovakia that an ordinary big gun would send a cannon ball there. It is the chief city of a little territory containing about 20 square miles, which is one of the world's treasure vaults. It has mines of coal, zinc, iron, silver and lead, and the coal will make coke and steam.

As we came into Kattowitz we rode for miles with smokestacks in sight, passing many plants devoted to the production of steel, zinc and lead. The coal mines number 50 and in them alone 150,000 men are employed. There are even more in the factories and foundries, and just now both are humming with work.

This part of Poland was developed by the Germans, and almost everything connected with the rolling mills, steel plants and mines was operated on a high grade of efficiency. The capital was German and so were its managers. Today the French have invested largely in the mills, but, as most of the plants are owned by stock companies, it is difficult to say to just whom they belong. The government has some large properties, including coal mines and works for the reduction of silver and lead. Immediately after the plebiscite there were some labor troubles. The Germans committed outrages on the Poles, and the Poles on the Germans; but now everything has gone back to normal and international friction has almost disappeared.

Work and Wages.

The amount of manufacturing is rapidly increasing. Three shifts are employed and many of the plants work day and night, and even on Sundays. The wages paid are about one-third more than at Lodz, and the hours are the same, with one-half hour off in the morning for rest and lunch.

About the same rent and living conditions obtain. The average dwelling of a workman consists of two rooms and a kitchen, and at the present low rate of exchange the rent is about three cents per month. The famililies are usually large, and all sleep in the little room outside the kitchen. The people have plenty to eat and I venture that at present they are far better off than the Germans of the same class. The workingman's dinner is usually, soup, meat and potatoes, with often a salad. His breakfast on rising is coffee, bread and butter and meat, and he takes a lunch of bread, butter and sausage with him for the half-hour recess. He goes to the mill at 6 o'clock in the morning, eats his lunch about 10, and closes the work day at 2 P. M. or a little thereafter. When he gets home he has dinner, and, along in the evening, has tea or coffee with what is left over from the big meal. He has beer and cognac to drink, and he seems to live fairly well on his wages. His pound loaf costs him one cent, his pound of meat 10 cents and vegetables are cheap.

The men seem patriotic and they are shouting for Poland. Most of the Germans have left and the government is doing all it can to Polandize those who remain. They have made it a rule that all government officials must speak Polish within two years after their appointment, and they give free lessons in Polish to civil service employes.

Striking School Boys.

The region about Kattowitz was one of the centers of German Poland. The Germans owned the mines and the factories, and they did all they could to Germanize the people. They formed colonization societies and practically forced the Polish peasants to sell out their lands. They established public schools in which German only was taught, and I am told that the teachers whipped the children for speaking Polish on the playground. The officials tried to prevent the use of the Polish language in all public meetings. They changed the names of the villages, and put German signs over the railway stations.

What caused the most trouble was an attempt to prohibit regilious instruction in any other language than the German. Before 1900 the children were allowed to say their prayers and their catechism in Polish, but that year went forth the law that all prayers must be in German. This caused a mighty sensation, and the children, backed by their parents, went on strike. They tore up the German catechisms and sang song deriding the officials. They compared the Prussians to Pharaoh and Herod, and at one time there were 100,000 children who refused to make German prayers. The government tried to put down the strike, the children were punished with whippings, and their parents were fined. The Germans finally prevailed but the feeling aroused against them was such that it exists to this day. At present Polish is the language of the schools, but nothing has been done to denationalize the Germans. They may study in their own language in the public schools, anyone may speak as he desires, and the Polish railway employes must also know German.

Wolf-Hunting Polish Sport

—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

WOLVES are common in many parts of Poland and in Winter wolf hunting is a favorite sport for the wealthy. A kill as large as this is not unusual.

ABE MARTIN

Audiences stay put better since th' saloons went out, but ther's more drinkin' in plays an' pictures than ther ever wuz.

Of all th' crazy questions, askin' a balloonist when he'll be back is th' worst.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Late Eclipse

WE lately saw a full eclipse, the sun was hidden by the moon; we had to light our tallow dips, for darkness shrouded us at noon. The ignorant who stood around believed the day of doom was here; they looked for Gabriel to sound the final summons, loud and clear. At noon the chickens sought the hay, and in disgust the roosters crew; they thought it was the shortest day that mortal roosters ever knew. It was a spectacle sublime that much impressed all thoughtful lads, and it was pulled off right on time, in strict accordance with the ads. I stood amid a concourse great, and at my elbow was a gent who said, "No doubt we'll have to wait six hours to see the big event. I never yet have seen a show begin at the appointed hour; we have to wait nine hours or so, which makes the spirit sick and sour. I know there's something out of whack, and this eclipse will be delayed; the moon has surely jumped the track, the good old sun can't make the grade." But even as this phrophet spake, the darkness gathered at high noon, the sun applied its four-wheel brake and took a rest behind the moon. The solar system runs on time, and noon means noon, and naught beside; would that this method most sublime were to our own affairs applied!

Copyright, 1923, George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Autumn

I wondered all the Summer long
about a certain tree.
It was a frail and twisted thing and
poor it seemed to be;
Its handsome brothers jeered at it,
The shapely maples sneered at it
And towered above it in their pride
and winked their eyes in scorn;
I fancied I could hear them say:
"That useless tree is in the way;
'Twere better for the woods we rule
if it had not been born."

It lived, and yet it had no grace—
I wondered why it grew,
The weakest brother of its race, despised and lonely, too.
And oft I thought: "This lovely
scene
Were fairer if that tree had been
Cut down, so men would never know
or see its sorry state.
That twisted trunk, those branches
bare,
Destroy the landscape's splendor
here;
It is the beggar of the clan before
the palace gate."

And like the beggar, day by day I fancied I could hear it plead:
"Alms! Alms of drink and food I
beg. Pray give to one in need."
But trees, like men, when they are
strong
Forget the weak and pass along;
That ill-shaped tree in leafy rags no
touch of friendship found.
I watched it struggling to survive,
At times I thought it scarce alive,
But still it weathered storm and gale
when mightier trees were
downed.

Now Autumn with its matchless
paints has visited once more
And, strange to tell, in scarlet stands
the beggar at the door.
That poor and twisted, helpless
tree
Which once was pitiful to see,
Lends splendor to the distant scene,
the fairest of the fair.
And I who was a doubting man,
Now see the purpose of the plan
And understand that twisted tree and
why God placed it there.

(Copyright, 1923, by Edgar A. Guest)

Mails Cost Nation $556,893,000 Year

Postoffice expenditures during the last fiscal year were $556,893,000 with revenues of $52,828,000, showing an apparent deficit of $24,065,000, it was announced by Postmaster General New. There was an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year in the volume of business which was handled at an increased cost of 3.3 per cent. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1922, was about $6,000,000.

VARIETIES

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

Story books for blind children contain raised pictures.

Knives were not used on the tables of England until 1560.

Seattle received the first shipment of gold from Alaska in 1897.

The water lily is said to be a very good food for human beings.

A drop of rain can not fall faster than twenty-six feet a second.

Icebergs weighing 10,000 tons are often found in the arctic circle.

The largest lake of which Japan can boast is only 36 miles long.

Rodolfo Gaona, famous Mexican bull fighter, has gone to Spain.

In South America there is a race of cats which does not know how to "mew."

The crowns of the former imperial family of Russia are valued at $850,000,000.

The United States produces about one-fourth of the soft wood that it consumes.

Diving suits are being used by the miners on the Fraser river of British Columbia.

The apple contains a greater percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit.

Fleas have caused 7,000,000 deaths in India by carrying the germs of the plague.

Sugar producers in Mexico have asked government protection for the industry.

As a general rule only one-third as many women commit suicide each year as men.

More coal passes through Cincinnati than any other city in the United States.

From 100 to 400 persons a day visit the Coolidge home in Plymouth, Vt.

There were 383,220 marriages in France last year, as compared with 27,684 divorces.

The sundew plant family have glands containing a secretion that dissolves insects.

Glasgow university, founded in 1450, is the oldest in Scotland, except St. Andrews.

Mexican bean beetles are multiplying rapidly in the United States and causing great loss.

Viscount Lascelles, the husband of Princess Mary, is an enthusiastic collector of old glass.

About one-fourth of all the women teachers in the London public schools are married.

In Hungary women have municipal suffrage, but are not eligible for election to public office.

Afghanistan is the last of the Mohammedan countries to preserve its isolation from the infidel.

A single pair of sparrows and a nest of young ones will consume about 3,000 insects a week.

Motor-driven vehicles in the United States have an estimated power of 300,000,000 horses.

The common brown rat breeds from six to 10 times a year, producing an average of 10 young rats.

During recent excavations at Pompeii, safety pins were discovered resembling those in use at the present time.

Radio installation on canoes is entirely practical, experiments with a portable set on the Portage lakes indicate.

Twenty-nine different nationalities are represented among the pupils attending one public school in Vancouver, B. C.

Macaws, a kind of parrot, native to South America, can break with their beaks nuts which resist attacks with a hammer.

The home of the chestnut is in the Mediterranean region, where chestnut trees have been cultivated from early times.

An English railway company once performed the feat of building a locomotive and tender complete in nine hours and 47 minutes.

Fossils of giant reptiles which lived 20,000,000 years ago show broken bones which had healed in the same way bone fractures heal today.

Carrier pigeons normally fly at the rate of about 30 to 36 miles an hour, but when "homing" they can reach a sped of 60 miles an hour or more.

The earliest known painting of a rose was recently found on frescoed plaster in ruins at Knosos in the island of Crete and dates from about 1600 B. C.

The discovery by Ohm of one of the fundamental laws of electricity led to his being forced out of his position as teacher in the high school in Cologne.

A total of 48,600,000 hogs were slaughtered in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30. This breaks all former records by more than 4,000,000.

A man has offered one of his eyes to the blind French painter, Lemordant, if an oculist can be found to perform the grafting operation with some hope of success.

A luxurious bathroom, complete with hot and cold water, white enamel walls and tiled floor, is installed in a new type of giant biplane recently completed.

The latest census showed that no fewer than 211,969 women in the United States worked as farm laborers away from home, while 576,642 helped till home acres.

Marion Kuhl, a farmer of Dustor township, Pennsylvania, has a pet deer which has the freedom of his house and will reach out his forefoot when asked to shake hands.

Among some German peasantry, should a mother lose the hel of one of her shoes, she takes that to be a sign that one of her children will die before the year is out.

About six-sevenths of China's population is concentrated on one third of its area, leaving two-thirds of its 4,000,000 square miles comparatively sparsely populated.

Collecting hotel baggage labels is a fad with many people, who find a real collector's delight in an album full of the handsome picture labels issued by many famous hotels.

A new and universal "air language" is suggested, to enable pilots of any nationality to understand wireless telephone messages from earth stations all over the world.

Errors as much as 25 per cent are not uncommon in household measuring cups now on the market, investigation by the United States bureau of standards has revealed.

Shoppers in the more crowded department stores of Paris now have to procure numbered tickets from the floorwalker and wait their turn until a clerk is free to serve them.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

MONEY SNOBS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

"I WOULDN'T live out there where you do for anything. I don't see how you stand it, Mary. The people there are so common. Of course I know they own their own homes but the furniture they have in their houses! Horrors! I just couldn't stand it with all that horrid stuff they buy around me."

"Yes, I know it's comfortable but it's way out of style. Now, my furniture is the best and right up to the minute. Why it's just like that the suggestions and the Bartletts have in their homes. You know they're sure! I said to Philip when we first started housekeeping that we would have furniture that is furniture, stuff like the real people have."

"What do you mean by real people, Janet?"

"Such a question from you, Mary, surprises me. Why the people who have money, of course."

"But Janet, don't you think that furniture like yours would look better than in some stuffy old flat like this. The people out in our neighborhood may be common, as you call them, but their homes are modern. And it's such a pretty locality out there. Your furniture would look better in one of their homes than here in this flat in this neighborhood that is so crowded. We cannot afford such fine furniture until after our homes are completely paid for but we can wait because there is no landlord to make life miserable for us. Besides we can have all the babies we want without interference from someone who thinks they'll wreck his place."

"I suppose you think you're doing just right, Mary, living out there among those common people, but I don't think so. It gives one a much better standing to live where the people who have money live and the neighborhood is so much better. Of course I know this neighborhood isn't so good but we will move some day and we have the furniture that goes with the neighborhood we're going to live in. Besides we have a fine automobile and when we go out no one knows but what we have money too.

"Why don't Tom buy you a car, Mary? I should think he would want to do it. Then you could go out riding in the neighborhoods where the people with money live and feel as if you were one of them. Instead he keeps you in that old suburb of yours and you never get a chance to see nice people. And babies don't bother us. Why should I fuss and fret over babies. Life is too short! Let the others have babies, Mary. I can't see why you are so happy with your two youngsters. It seems to me you do nothing but slave for them. With them and your house to pay for you don't get a chance to own an automobile and get out where people really live."

"Goodbye, Janet. I must go now. I can't change your mind and if I hadn't been a friend of yours for so long I would tell you what I think of you. I am glad Tom and I can be happy without envying the people with money. We have a nice home of our own. Our furniture suits us and our babies make life worth living. As for automobiles I don't believe in buying them until one can afford them. That's why we never had one. But next week we will have one and it will be paid for in cash. So you see we won't miss a whole lot although I don't think Tom will drive it through the exclusive residence districts alone. We'll get out into the country more often."

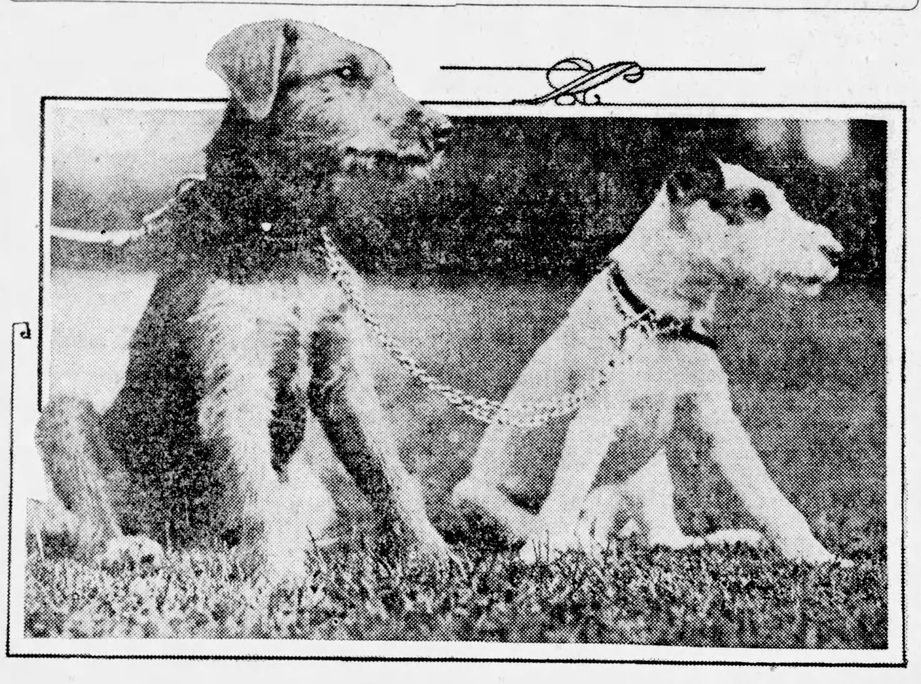
There are too many Janets in the world, women who are snobs without reason. They surround themselves with beautiful furniture in dinky flats and proceed to worship from afar those who have money. They are never satisfied with life as it is but continually envy the persons who have accumulated money. They own automobiles and rent homes.

They despise babies because they are too much work, forgetting that once they were babies, that their mothers didn't despise children. They live in their stuffy flats and talk about the big homes they will buy some day. If one could look into the future 20 years they would find these same people probably living in the same flat or a similar one.

And they go along through life believing that unless a man or woman has much money they are common and not fit associates. A gentleman or a lady is born and not made by a bank account. But the Janets do not think so.

Don't let the foolish Janets make life miserable for you. When they rave and express their insane ideas about life don't pay any attention to them. Laugh at them. If you want an example to follow be like the Marys. The Marys may not show the proper awe for the rich but they have a wealth of common sense and that is what everyone needs.

Looks Like the White House Has Gone to the Dogs



—Copyright, P. & A. Photos.

Again the White House lawn resounds with the barks and growls—but this time, of two dogs, Peter Pan, a wire haired terrier, on right, and Laddy Buck, an Airedale, the gift of an Atlantan, photographed for first time together on White House lawn. Thus the President's and Mrs. Coolidge's fondness for dogs is evident.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The call of religion is not to be better than your fellows, but to be better than yourself.
—Henry Ward Beecher.

EVOLUTION NOT SCIENCE.

I have read the letter written by C. B. S. of Ky., and I want to say that I also believe in science. If I am not misinformed science is something that has been proved. Therefore evolution is not science as C. B. S. would have you believe, but is purely a theory of dreamers who need salvation and should have their eyes opened so they can see.

I note that C. B. S. is no execption to those of his school, as he condemns all who cannot see as he does as numbskulls. Then he laments because of oppression when it is plain that he is a would-be tyrant himself and would force his will upon others if it were in his power to do so. If evolution is so real, why isn't evidence produced? A man says it is fact and has the audacity to expect us to take his word. Proof is what the world wants, so let's have proof, C. B. S.

The worst feature of evolution is that it is repugnant to the Bible, which I believe to be true. There has never been a high standard of morals in any country in which the Bible was not taught. If C. B. S. can show where evolution has raised the morals of even an individual and can prove it I will believe evolution is a reality.

One reason why I cannot tolerate the theory of evolution is because its defenders would take the Bible from us and leave nothing in its place. C. B. S. undertakes to prove his theory by the seed of an apple, which he says will bring forth trees differing in appearance with fruit differing in color and flavor. This may be true, but aren't they apples just the same? If he should continue planting in this way would he not continue to get apples until they finally ran out, and then he would get nothing? If his illustration is logical he could plant an apple seed and get a pear tree.

I don't object to C. B. S. thinking of his ancestors as monkeys but I reserve the right to believe mine were men created by the living God. —L. F. H. of W. Va.

HAPPY, SIMPLE LIFE.

This is my first letter in three years, so I make apology for being silent for such a long time. What has become of our one-time favorite, Blooming Prairie Rose? Once we enjoyed her letters so very much. Where is Fred Sleath? Come on, old-timers. I move that we have an old-fashioned reunion. I wonder if Bachelor Billy will loan the girl he found who could bake pies for him for the occasion.

In my last letter I told what my ideal would be. Now I am married. We were wedded when I was quite young and decided to go into housekeeping at once. We ordered what furniture we could afford and while waiting for it to come we took the few pieces we had and began to keep house. Our home was a little red house in the country. We had a drum stove, a willow rocker and a little green iron bed in our sitting room.

Our dining room was furnished with a hand-made table that was borrowed and a second-hand folding bed. We stretched a brown curtain with red flowers in it across the one vacant corner and there kept our soiled clothes. Our kitchen was very small. The stove was crippled, with three good legs and the fourth was made of wood. It stood up all right, even though the top was cracked. But many delicious goodies were baked in that stove. My bread pan held 18 small biscuits.

I remember the times when hubby and I would sit down to those little biscuits and butter, each with a bowl of fresh clabber milk. Ever try it? We had a stand for our water bucket and at the back of the house was an old table someone had left. I dragged it in one March day to make a place for my milk to set. The table nearly fell apart before I could get it inside the house.

On Sundays we went fishing or visiting and on lonely week days I would help hubby pile brush and haul fence rails or sometimes sit on a hillside and dream. But dreams don't always come true. Some of mine didn't.

Our furniture arrived in May and we had a pleasant little home at last. Also now we have a nice family of girls. Four of 'em. One only stayed a few months. Things have changed since our first days. We are poor folks yet but not like we were once. But our first days were the happiest ever experienced.—Shamrock.

WHERE PORTER LIVES

I agree with Lonely Violet from Ohio in regard to admiring Gene Stratton Porter as an author and I have wondered how she could live as she does at her home in northern Indiana, but when I read such stories as "Freckless" and "The Girl of the Limberlost," I know why she lives there. How else could she be so near nature in her stories and not live as near nature as she does?

I remember when the forest she lives in was a vast expanse of great oaks, beach, walnut, ash, sycamore and other similar trees, and then the "insatiate maw" of the saw mill took the great trees and Gene Stratton Porter enclosed the grounds with an impassable iron fence and now there are acres of fine timber so thick that one could hardly get through it. In there she lives close to nature.

About seventy years ago what is now a fine lake was just a mill-dam built to make a feeder for the contemplated ship canal that was to connect lake Michigan with Lake Erie via the Wabash canal that was to be built so as to make a ship canal of the Elkhart river. Probably but few are living who remember about this. The town was then named North Port and the dam was called North Port dam and no railway ran over it then for what is now called the N. Y. Central was not yet built. When built it was called the Air Line of the L. M. & M. S.

What changes are made in a short lifetime! No one now hunts the deer and squirrel on those grounds as there is no way of getting on them except to come to the landing in a boat and then they would be denied landing privileges. She is spending her life there for the good of her readers. Vive la Porter.—J. M. Baker, Calif.

Teaching Child

Some grown-ups do not appreciate beautiful things. Dainty handwork silver, fine linen and beautiful pictures are neglected because the owner has grown up without a taste for such things. If a mother would have her child love beautiful things she must cultivate an interest in these things and teach their proper care. A gift of silver, cut glass, fine china or beautiful linen should be given little daughter on birthdays and at Christmas that she may learn to treasure and care for such lovely things. She will then know how to care for them whes she is old enough to use them in her own home.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Did I ever tell you we got a dog at our house? I guess I never did, so I'll tell you now about him. His name is Bobby. He is supposed to be a collie but he ain't one. Papa got Bobby from one of his friends so Mamma could be guarded while Papa was out nights. Mamma wanted him to get it and after he got Bobby, Papa said the friend who gave him the dog wasn't his friend any more.

Bobby is still with us though no one knows how it is cause all the autos and street cars that go by the house have tried to kill him. Our dog is a great help to Mamma to keep away agents that want to sell her stuff. But he sometimes keeps away the ice man and the milk man and others which makes Mamma mad enough to kill Bobby but she doesn't cause she likes dogs. Papa don't like him so well cause he says he doesn't know nothing. Then Mamma says Papa ought to teach him. And Papa tells her right off it's her dog, not his'n.

Mamma then says the reason Papa can't teach him nothing is cause Papa don't know nothing to teach him and the dog knows more than he knows. Papa says there ain't no husband living who knows more than his wife's dog. He said if there was he never knew him or heard of him.

I like the dog too but I guess the reason Papa don't like him is cause Mamma is always making him go out to call the dog in at night. Also when Bobby barks late in the night Papa has to get up out of bed to go down in the cellar and make him stop and find out what he barks about. Mamma thinks it's burglars trying to get in but Papa says if burglars would try to get in Bobby wouldn't bark, but hide in the coal bin.

Bobby bit a man once but the man didn't know where the dog lived and Mamma didn't tell him. She tied up Bobby for 15 miutes and said he wouldn't bite no more men. Papa said he ought to be tied up forever but Mamma said that was cruelty to dumb brutes. Papa then said he wondered if Bobby bit people if it wasn't cruelty to men. Mamma said the man had no business snooping around. Papa said he guessed she thought biting a man wasn't cruelty and she said it wasn't.—Jimmy.

Mixing With Martha

Baked Parsnips.

Peel and wash six parsnips and cut them in half lengthwise. Now steam them for one hour in the top of your double boiler (adding only a very little water to them, and having the water in the lower pan boiling rapidly). Remove from range, put them in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper and pour over one-half cup of melted butter. Place the dish in a moderate oven to bake for 40 minutes, when they should be tender and brown. Serve very hot.

White Salad Dressing.

One tablesponful butter, 1 tablesponful flour, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 cupful cream, 2 tablespoonfuls vinegar, 1 tabespoonful table mustard, 2 egg-whites. Melt the butter, add the flour and when well mixed, add the sugar and cream. Place over hot water, stir carefully and cook for 15 minutes. Add the vinegar and mustard and, when thoroughly combined, pour over the stiffly beaten egg-whites. Beat well and chill.

Apricot Charlotte Russe.

Measure 1 cupful of cooked (dried) apricots, drained of all juice. Mash or rub through a coarse sieve. Add 1-3 cupful of powdered sugar and 1 teaspoonful of pineapple flavoring. Mix well, then carefully fold in 1 cupful of whipped cream. Line sherbet glasses with split lady fingers or narrow strips of sponge cake; fill with the mixture and garnish with maraschino cherries or a teaspoonful of currant jelly. Chill before serving. This will serve five persons.

Cheese-Crab Ramekins.

Make a thick cream sauce and add to it 1 can of crab-meat, or 2 cups of flaked fresh crab-meat previously cooked, and turn the mixture into buttered individual baking dishes. Sprinkle grated mild cheese thinly over the top, add a layer of stale bread crumbs, then add another layer of the grated cheese. Dot with bits of butter and slip into a moderate oven for 15 to 20 minutes to brown well.

Individual omelets served with tomato sauce make an excellent breakfast dish.

BOYS AND GIRLS

**Let every young man who would be a power and not a cipher in the world cultivate decision of character.
—William Mathews.**

OO! WHAT'S THAT!

Finding that I had nothing else to do one afternoon I saddled Lightning and was soon speeding away at a fast gallop toward Hyder's Gap. This gap is known as a haunted place, but I had no fear of the locality, as I do not believe in ghosts.

Soon I reached the top of the gap where I had an excellent view of the surrounding scenery. There were wooded hills on the left and right, while behind me were blue grass fields and hills in the distance. In front were rising hills which led to Clinch mountain.

Slowly the lingering sun gives way to the careful watch of the moon and stars. Night, like a dark-winged angel, hovers over the countryside. The stars peep out. Suddenly a horrible crash in the woods not far away frightened Lightning until he reared and plunged in the air, but I waited to see what happened.

Presently I heard the rattling of chains and began to feel nervous myself, forgetting the enchantment of the scene. Suddenly a loud screech on one side was answered on the other by the owl's cry. A soft breeze was sighing through the treetops. By the dim rays of the moon I tried to find a clue to these noises.

Then there arose in front of me one of the most horrible creatures I ever beheld. Its face resembled a skeleton and a tongue of fire leaped forth from its mouth while a strange radiance shone all about it. As quickly as it arose it vanished. I felt myself reeling in the saddle with cold chills running up my spine. As I sat there dazed, thinking I had been dreaming, the sound of a crashing body falling to the ground not far away, drew my attention.

Next there was a deep human groan, and wheeling to the spot, I found my brother John lying on the ground, having been thrown down by a wild grapevine. He has never tried to scare me any more since he was caught in the act that time.—Wild Rose of Va.

SECRET REVEALED.

Will you admit a stranger into your happy circle? Hurrah for West Virginia and her neighbor state, Ohio!

Many of the cousins say they are Sunday school teachers but never say whether they are always there to teach their class or not. Many may be elected but are out joyriding instead of teaching. I am a Sunday school teacher and am proud to say that I have been on duty except two Sundays since elected. Cousins, it is certainly wonderful to have a group of little children from five to twelve years of age interested in Christ's teaching.

I am a graduate of the free schools and after reading Aunt Martha's story on "Graduation" I resolved not to stop with my diploma but to go on studying for a teacher's certificate.

Cannot we find a better subject for discussion than the so-called flappers and modest girls? How would taking advice from older people do? What has become of Robert Brewer, King Philip and Prairie Rose? Isn't there any cousin in Marion, Ohio who can write us about our late president, Warren G. Harding?

Sh—cousins, be quiet just a minute and I will tell you a secret. See that elderly lady sitting on the Merry-Go-Round. She is one of my dear old aunts. You see I have two aunts in this merry circle. Both of their first names begin with "M" and both of their last names with "H." Maybe I will come again and tell about the mining district and community in which I live.—Niece of M. N. H. of W. Va.

TELL US, BOYS.

I notice that Aunt Martha wants new subjects suggested. There is much being written about the girls who are carefree and gay, even to a fault sometimes. Now I want to know if this girl is naturally carefree and light-hearted as she gives one the impression or whether she is trying to make the best of life and keep up cheerfulness around her.

You know the old poem which says, "Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone." Probably she feels as down-hearted and blue as you do. Let's hear this discussion. I'd like to have Ima Flapper and Bobby of W. Va give their opinions on this subject. The girls who are apparently happy alone can answer to a certainty but it would be interesting to hear the opinions of all.

Now I have a subject for the boys. I want you boys to tell which of these two girls you would choose for a wife in case you were to be married. Is it the girl with whom it is easy to get acquainted, who is lively and gay and who talks much, who sometimes goes to such extremes as to be called fast? Or is it the girl who appears more quiet and who is not so gay, the girl who laughs and talks less? Now, boys, please write and give your opinions. I am very much interested in this subject.—Dick.

A BRIEF VISIT

Here I am with a bunch of beautiful Autumn maple leaves with their tints of red and brown. I thought I had been successful in getting past you once, Mr. W. B. I looked for you in the wrong place, but you appear as if you were full now, so please let me stay this time because I have tried so often. Besides I am not very fat.

I love the Autumn months, especially September and October. Look at these juicy apples. Don't they look good? I'll just sample one and tell you. Oh, goody, it's sweet.

Didn't I hear someone singing? It must have been Lover of Music. She says she likes the song called "Lonesome." Yes, I like it, but I like "Annie Laurie," too. I think the music and words are beautiful. The song is so simple and still so sweet.

Can't anyone think of a more interesting subject to talk about than flappers? I would like to hear from Lone Scout again. Come again, Bookworm. As it is bedtime will jog away.—A Twilight Shadow.

Keep the Sink Clean

Keeping the sink clean is one of the most important of household duties. Pour down regularly about a gallon of boiling water, to which has been added a teaspoonful of spirit of ammonia and four ounces of soda. This removes all grease and prevents bad smells.

Let Potatoes Stand

Potatoes require much less time in baking if boiling water is poured on them before placing in the oven. Let them stand 20 minutes in the water, then bake.

HOW TO STORE FRUIT

Fruit kept in storage may be lost for a number of reasons. It may rot, it may wilt, or the firm tissues may break down as it gradually ripens. The amount of loss from rot may be reduced by wrapping each piece of fruit separately in soft paper and then placing the fruit in trays at sufficient distance to prevent the pieces touching each other.

Some varieties, particularly of apples and pears, wilt badly. Fruit that is permitted to remain on the trees until it is well colored does not wilt so badly as fruit that is not mature. Wrapping the fruit reduces the wilting; loss from this cause is also reduced by maintaining a uniform storage temperature.

Apples must be kept as cool as possible without freezing. Sound fruit should be selected, wrapped and placed on trays without touching. Some very solid varieties, such as Spitzenburg, may be frozen if allowed to remain so and thawed out gradually before using. Russets and other firm varieties may be buried in chaff, straw, leaves or perfectly dry sand. If buried in the earth, air space should be left over the fruit between it and the top covering on the ground level.

Grapes may be stored for some time if firm, ripe bunches are selected and picked on a dry, clear day. All imperfect fruit and leaves should be removed. The fruit will keep for some time in a dry, cool place away from currents of air. The bunches may be packed in dry sand, or in oats, excelsior, chopped hay, sawdust or cork dust.

Oranges must be kept wrapped in tissue paper. They will keep better if separated on trays, or they may be packed in dry sand, never over one or two tiers deep.

Pears should be picked before they are ripened and placed in a dry, well ventilated room in shallow piles or on trays. Winter pears may be stored the same as apples.

Quinces are stored the same as apples. Some varieties are said to kep until January.

Chat With Cousins

A man who can resist temptation is a strong man. A man who sticks by his beliefs despite temptation to change those beliefs is worth while. Too many persons in this world will do almost anything for gold, especially if there is little chance of being discovered. In case that it is perfectly legal for them to acquire more dollars in a certain way few would let beliefs and principles be a barrier against the golden flood. But there is at least one man in this world who does not worship at the throne of King Dollar. That man is a farmer who raises many peaches in his orchard. Sunday motorists passing his loaded trees, beseeched him to sell them some of his peaches. But he thinks it is not right to sell something on Sunday and the motorists were disappointed. The farmer is said to have remarked that there was not enough money in the whole wide world to make him sell those peaches on Sunday. "If all my orchard was piled as high as I could see with money I wouldn't sell a peach on Sunday. I wouldn't barter my soul for gold," declared this man. He has a belief and he sticks to it despite temptation.

Be a live wire. Don't be dead timber. Take an interest in life. Associate with your fellows. Find something you like to do outside your regular occupation and use it as a hobby. It will keep you from falling into a rut. You can work, eat and sleep, eat, sleep and work. But if you do just this life will lose its thrill and will be merely a routine. Then you will be discontented with everything and everybody and a detriment to the world. Be a live wire. Keep awake.

Every now and then Aunt Martha just has to let a flapper letter enter these columns. But she does it against her will as this subject has been discussed so long it is stale. Besides there no more short skirts to shock people and the many long-skirted maids we see nowadays don't look like flappers. So let's find something else to write about.

Halloween is just around the corner. It is the time of masquerades and joyful merrymaking. Are you going to have a Halloween party this year? No time like the present to prepare for it. This is written simply to remind you of the approach of the Halloween season.

Aunt Martha has an idea that some day the time will be ripe to hold a reunion of old-timers. By old-timers we do not mean the old in years but the ones who have written to the Household page for a long time. She would like to set a certain date some time in the future and then use all the letters in one big reunion with suitable pictures.

We are sorry, J. D. B., Tenn., but we haven't any directions to those pictures we printed last year around Halloween time.

F. A. B. of Pa. thinks there is a matrimonial bureau on this paper, but he is wrong, very wrong. It keeps Aunt Martha busy at times censoring letters that in some way tend to create the impression that the writer wants a husband or a wife more than anything else. But F. A. B. came out with his request in an open manner and there was nothing to do but to throw his letter into Mr. W. B.'s mouth. Please remember, dear readers, that this is not a matrimonial bureau.

Did you ever ride in a city street car where you could hear some man rave and rant about conditions in the world and how he would change everything? One cannot argue because what the ranting person says is not the product of his brain but of some other person's. By the way he talks you know he isn't aware of what he is talking about. What he reads he believes, and he won't read what he doesn't want to believe. And there are many who write such trash to fill those inflamed minds. If you happen to hear one of those fellows don't try to argue with him, for then he might burst a blood vessel.

Aunt Martha received your poem, Tom Boy of Wisconsin. She says, "So here I am, to tell you all, That I'm a tomboy and don't powder at all."

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

A soft custard is nice served with prune souffle.

Pickled apples make a tempting relish with meat.

Sliced stuffed olives are delicious in club sandwiches.

Cucumbers au gratin are an unusually delicious treat.

Stuffed eggs and string beans make a tempting salad.

Apples are nice stuffed with marshmallows and baked.

Sprinkle chopped parsley over the top of cucumber soup.

Left-over rolls can be split, toasted, buttered and served for breakfast.

A charming tea set of luster ware, apolescent in tone, has narrow lines of gold and black around the top and the center of the various pieces.

Beans boiled with ham are usually hard; to cook them successfully boil beans half done in clear water, drain and finish cooking in ham stock.

It is well to mark the medicine bottle containing poison by cutting a "V" dent in the cork, if there is no unusual point about the bottle.

Aunt Martha Says—

Yelling at children is hard on their ears, your voice and your neighbors' dispositions.

Bake a home-made cake for your husband now and then and maybe he'll buy you a box of candy now and then.

Some housewives say they like to wash dishes, but chances are they would like better to have their husbands wash them.

When a man says he understands all women because he understands one you know he doesn't really understand any woman.

You have to take a chance when you get married, but don't when driving an automobile.

Childless couples always wonder why parents like to stay at home more. It's because there's something in the home besides furniture.

POETS' CORNER

'Mid the Green Fields of Virginia

CHARLES K. HARRIS.

'Mid the green fields of Virginia,
In the vale of Shenandoah,
There's an ivy-covered homestead
that I love;
With its quaint, old-fashioned
chimney,
And its simple home-like air;
'Twas the home of my dear parents now above.

Though I'm living in a mansion
grand,
With wealth at my command,
I'd give it all for a single day,
To play with my young comrades,
And see my mother dear
'Mid the green fields of Virginia
far away.

Chorus.

There's a peaceful cottage there,
A happy home so dear,
My heart is longing for it day by
day,
Where I spent life's golden hours
In the vale of Shenandoah,
'Mid the green fields of Virginia
far away.

'Mid the green fields of Virginia
Stands an old mill by the stream,
And I'd come to that old spot to
sing and play;
Ah, how often would I throw the
stones
Into that babbling brook,
And I dreamed some day it would
carry me away.

Yes, the dream came true, one day
in June,
I left the dear old home,
They told me mother's heart had
broke that day;
Oh, if I could but see her
I'd lay me down and die,
'Mid the green fields of Virginia
far away.

Our Homestead

BY PHOEBE CARY.

Our old brown homestead reared its
walls,
From the wayside dust aloof.
Where the apple boughs could almost
cast
Their fruitage on its roof:
And the cherry-tree so near it grew
That when awake I've lain
In the lonesome nights, I've heard
the limbs
As they creaked against the pane;
And those orchard trees, O those
orchard trees!
I've seen my little brothers rocked
in their tops by the Summer
breeze.

The sweet-briar under the window
sill,
Which the early birds made glad,
And the damask rose by the garden
fence,
Were all the flowers we had.
I've looked at many a flower since
then,
Exotics rich and rare,
That to other eyes were loveller,
But not to me so fair;
For those roses bright, O those roses
bright!
I have twined them with my
sister's locks that are laid in
the dust from sight!

We had a well—a deep old well—
Where the spring was never dry,
And the cool drops, down from the
mossy stones,
Were falling constantly:
And there never was water half so
sweet
As that in my little cup,
Drawn up to the curb by the rude
old sweep
Which my father's hand set up;
And that deep old well, O that deep
old well!
I remember yet the plashing sound
of the busket as it fell.

Our homestead had an ample hearth
Where at night we loved to meet;
There my mother's voice was always
kind,
And her smile was always sweet;
And there I've sat on my father's
knee,
And watched his thoughtful brow,
With my childish hand in his raven
hair—
That hair is silver, now!
But that broad hearth's light, O that
broad hearth's light!
And my father's look, and my
mother's smile, they are in my
heart tonight.

Two Pairs of Little Boots

Two little pairs of boots tonight
Before the fire are drying,
Two little pairs of tired feet
In a trundle-bed are lying;
The tracks they left upon the floor
Make me feel much like sighing.

Those little boots with copper toes!
They run the lifelong day!
And oftentimes I almost wish
That they were miles away,
So tired am I to hear so oft
Their heavy tramp at play.

They walk about the new-ploughed
ground
Where mud in plenty lies;
They roll it up in marbles round,
And bake it into pies;
And then at night upon the floor
In every shape it dries.

Today I was disposed to scold,
But when I see tonight
These little boots before the fire,
With copper toes so bright,
I think how sad my heart would be
To put them out of sight.

For in a trunk upstairs I've laid
Two socks of white and blue;
If called to put those boots away,
O God, what should I do?
I mourn that there are not tonight
Three pairs instead of two.

I mourn because I thought how nice
My neighbor "cross the way,"
Could keep her carpets all the year
From getting worn or gray;
Yet well I know she'd smile to own
Those little boots today.

We mothers weary get and worn
Over our load of care;
But how we speak of little ones
Let each of us beware.
What would our fireside be at night
If no small boots were there?

The Town of Don't-You-Worry

REV. J. F. BARTLETT, D. D.

There's a town of Don't-You-Worry,
On the banks of the River Smile,
Where the Cheer-Up and Be-Happy
Blossom sweetly all the while.
Where the Never-Grumble flower
Blooms beside the fragrant Try,
And the Never-Give-Up and Patience
Point their faces to the sky.

In the valley of Contentment,
In the province of I-Will,
You will find this lovely city,
At the foot of No-Fret hill.
There are troughfares delightful
To this very charming town;
And on every hand are shade trees
Named the Very-Seldom-Frown.

Rustic benches, quite enticing,
You'll find scattered here and
there;
And to each a vine is clinging
Called the Frequent-Earnest-
Prayer.
Everybody there is happy,
And is singing all the while,
In the town of Don't-You-Worry
On the banks of the River Smile.

For Colonial Houses

For houses and cottages of the ever-popular colonial or farmhouse type the daintily ruffled curtain, looped back prinly after the best traditions of our grandmothers, are of course, always suitable. But just as even the oldest colonial homes are today fitted with the most modern plumbing and electrical equipment and many other innovations so the windows of a modern colonial home may have more modern curtain fabrics than the stiff, white fabrics from which curtains formerly were made. Casement lace, any good net or a handsome filet grandee may be used in a colonial house with no sacrifice of harmony or taste.

The Missionary Box

BY ELEANOR W. F. BATES.

It spanned full many a river, knew
many a mountain pass;
It crossed the wheat-grown prairies,
and valleys of flowers and
grass;
By night and day it traveled, with
many thumps and knocks,
'Till it paused at a lonely cabin—did
the missionary box.
The missionary stood there, a smile
upon his face,
All round, like a flock of chickens,
the children grew apace;
Johnnie ran for a hammer; Teddie
pulled at a screw;
Bessie tugged at the cover, the baby
helping, too;
But the father hushed the tumult,
and the clamor died away;
For he said, when all were silent:
"Now, children, let us pray.

"Father, thy gifts are many; we
thank thee for each one,
But most today we thank thee for
what kind hearts have done.
Far away are the helpers who knew
of our pressing need;
Bless them, gracious Father, for loving thought and deed.
Teach us to use in wisdom the gifts
awaiting here;
Make us to be unselfish and patient
and sincere.
Still to press on with courage, like
Him who overcame;
All of these things, our Father, we
ask Thee in His name."

Oh, who could tell the story when
the box was opened wide?
First of all were blankets, which the
mother laid aside,
So much she knew of sickness and
poverty and cold,
When humble neighbors sought her
and tales of sorrow told.

Then close beside were garments, all
spotless and unworn,
And "A suit of clothes for the pastor" was the legend pinned
thereon.
The missionary viewed them, a tear
within his eye,
And an unspoken blessing was lifted
up on high;
For the preached word is given with
dignity and grace,
And a patched coat o' Sundays
seemed somehow out of place.
Next the sweet mother lifted a soft
and pretty gown,
And said "How this will please her,
our neighbor, Mrs. Brown!"
But the missionary smiled on the
feast that cheered his life,
And answered very firmly, "I know
it fits my wife!"
There were tops for little children
(here the baby squealed outright),
And some for the bigger younglings,
some skates, maybe, or a kite;
And wistfully asked Bessie, that
winsome little elf,
"Mamma, would it be selfish to keep
this doll myself?"
Oh, soon in the pastor's parish full
many mother's flocks
Were gladdened by the contents of
the missionary box.

But the gift that came the nearest
to breaking the pastor's heart
Was a square and heavy package
laid by itself apart;
For a heart may break with gladness, and the books that came
to pitch!
Were what he long had needed for
guidance and delight.
His hurrying hands were trembling;
his face was flushed with joy;
He clasped the precious volumes, and
he laughed like a happy boy.
As travelers in a desert hail the
shadows of great rocks,
So to the weary worker was the
missionary box.

Oh, ye who wrought its coming with
tenderness and care,
Be sure that mystic power holds you in
daily thought and prayer.
It enters on a mission to comfort
and howe'er small each gift,
Ye are led in ways ye know not;
and, uplift.
Still from the little cabin by lonely
western tides
In ever-widening circles spreads the
love that cheers and guides;
And a blest remembrance always the
door of faith unlocks
Of hearts that planned and hands
that packed the missionary
box.

An Angel in the House

How sweet it were, if without feeble
fright,
Or dying of the beauteous dreadful
sight,
An angel came to us, and we could
bear
To see him issue from the silent air
At evening in our room, and bend on
ours
His divine eyes, and bring us from
his bowers
Been dead indeed, as we shall know
forever.
Alas! we think not what we daily see
About our hearths.—angels that are
to be,
Or may be if they will; and we prepare
Their souls and ours to meet in
happy air.
A child, a friend, a wife, whose soft
heart sings
In unison with ours, waiting for future wings.

Poems Wanted

Please publish the following poems: "Yesterday, Today and Forever," by Bishop Beckersteth; "St. Paul," by Frederic W. H. Myers; "On the Banks of the Wabash;" "Old-Time Five Dollar Bill;" "The Naming of the Waters;" "I Wish I Had Been Here When My Pa Was a Boy;" "The Rainbow;" "After the Rain;" "Goodboye, Bonnie;" "The Ship That Never Returned;" "I'll Be All Smiles Tonight;" "The Weeping Willow;" "The Indian Bride;" "The Vacant Chair;" "Go Feather Your Nest;" "The Blind Child's Prayer;" "Three Leaves of Shamrock;" "Little Fessie."

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Caused by Troubles Women Often Have—Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Medina, New York.—"I had a great deal of trouble such as women often have, and this affected my nerves. For over two years I suffered this way, then I read in the 'Buffalo Times' about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and have taken it with very good results. I am very much better and feel justified in praising the Vegetable Compound to my friends and neighbors who suffer from anything of the kind."—Mrs. WM. H. ADKINS, 311 Erin Road, Medina, N. Y.

Feels Like Girl Sixteen

Rochester, N. Y.—"After my twin girls were born I was all run-down. My neighbors thought I was going to die. I saw your advertisement in the paper and bought Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The first bottle helped me and I kept on taking it. I only weighed ninety pounds when I began taking it, and I have gained in weight and feel like a girl of sixteen. I never can say enough for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. NELLIE DOREY, 16 Skuse Park, Rochester, N.Y.

IN THE DAYS OF POOR RICHARD

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued From Last Week

CHAPTER XXIX

Love and Treason.

When Jack and Solomon returned to headquarters, Arnold and his wife were settled in a comfortable house overlooking the river. Colonel Irons made his report. The Commander-in-Chief complimented him and invited the young man to make a tour of the camp in his company. They mounted their horses and rode away together.

"I learn that General Arnold is to be in command here," Jack remarked soon after the ride began.

"I have not yet announced my intention," said Washington. "Who told you?"

"A man of the name of Henry Thornhill."

"I do not know him but he is curiously well informed. Arnold is an able officer. We have not many like him. He is needed here for I have to go on a long trip to eastern Connecticut to confer with Rochambeau. In the event of some unforseen crisis Arnold would know what to do."

Then Jack spoke out: "General, I ought to have reported to you the exact words of Governor Reed. They were severe, perhaps, even, unjust. I have not repeated them to any one. But now I think you should now their full content and judge of them in your own way. The Govenor insists that Arnold is bad at heart—that he would sell his master for thirty pieces of silver."

Washington made no reply, for a moment, and then his words seemed to have no necessary relation to those of Jack Irons.

"General Arnold has been badly cut up in many battles," said he. "I wish him to be relieved of all trying details. You are an able and prudent man. I shall make you his chief aide with the rank of Brigadier General. He needs rest and will concern himself little with the daily routine. In my absence, you will be the superintendent of the camp, and subject to orders I shall leave with you. Colonel Binkus will be your helper. I hope that you may be able to keep yourself on friendly terms with the General."

Jack reported to the Commander-in-Chief the warning of Thornhill, but the former made light of it.

"The air is full of evil gossip," he said. "You may hear it of me."

When they rode up to headquarters Arnold was there. To Jack's surprise the Major-General greeted him with friendly words, saying:

"I hope to know you better for I have heard much of your courage and fighting quality."

"There are good soldiers here," said Jack. "If I am one of them it is partly because I have seen you fight. You have given all of us the inspiration of a great example."

It was a sincere and deserved tribute.

On the third of August—the precise date named by Henry Thornhill—Arnold took command of the camp and Irons assumed his new duties. The Major-General rode with Washington every day until, on the fourteenth of September, the latter set out with three aides and Colonel Binkus on his trip to Connecticut. Solomon rode with the party for two days and then returned. Thereafter Arnold left the work of his office to Jack and gave his time to the enjoymont of the company of his wife and a leisure that suffered little interruption. For him, grim visaged war had smoothed his wrinkled front. Like Richard he had hung up his bruised arms. The day of Washington's departure, Mrs. Arnold invited Jack to dinner. The young man felt bound to accept this opportunity for more friendly relations.

Mrs. Arnold was a handsome, vivacious, blonde young woman of thirty. The officer speaks in a letter of her lively talk and winning smiles and splendid figure, well fitted with a costume that reminded him of the court ladies in France.

"What a contrast to the worn, patched uniforms to be seen in this camp!" he added.

Soon after the dinner began, Mrs. Arnold said to the young man, "We have heard of your romance. Colonel and Mrs. Hare and their young daughter spent a week in our home in Philadelphia on their first trip to the colonies. Later Mrs. Hare wrote to my mother of their terrible adventure in the great north bush and spoke of Margaret's attachment for the handsome boy who had helped to rescue them, so I have some right to my interest in you."

"And therefor I thank you and congratulate myself," said the young man. "It is a little world after all."

"And your story has been big enough to fill it," she went on. "The ladies in Philadelphia seem to know all its details. We knew only how it began. They have told us of the thrilling duel and how the young lovers were separated by the war and now you were sent out of England."

"You astonish me," said the officer. "I did not imagine that my humble affairs would interest any one but myself and my family. I suppose that Doctor Franklin must have been thinking about them. The dear old soul is the only outsider who knows the facts."

"And if he had kept them to himself he would have been the most inhuman wretch in the world," said Mrs. Arnold. "Women have their rights. They need something better to talk about than Acts of Parliament and taxes and war campaigns. I thank God that no man can keep such a story to himself. He has to have some one to help him enjoy it. A good love story is like murder. It will out."

"It has caused me a lot of misery and a lot of happiness," said the young man.

"I long to see the end of it," the woman went on. "I happen to know a detail in your story which may be new to you. Miss Hare is now in New York."

"In New York!"

"Oddso! In New York! We heard in Philadelphia that she and her mother had sailed with Sir Roger Waite in March. How jolly it would be if the General and I could bring you together and have a wedding at headquarters!"

"I could think of no greater happiness save that of seeing the end of the war," Jack answered.

"The war! That is a little matter. I want to see a proper end to this love-story."

She laughed and ran to the spinnet and sang "Shepherds, I Have Lost My Love."

The General would seem to have been in bad spirits. He had spoken not half a dozen words. To him the talk of the others had been as spilled water. Jack has described him as a man of "unstable temperament."

The young man's visit was interrupted by Solomon who came to tell him that he was needed in the matter of a quarrel between some of the new recruits.

Jack and Solomon exercised unusual care in guarding the camp and organizing for defense in case of attack. It was soon after Washington's departure that Arnold went away on the road to the south. Solomon followed keeping out of his field of vision. The General returned two days later. Solomon came into Jack's hut about midnight of the day of Arnold's return with important news.

Jack was at his desk studying a map of the Highlands. The camp was at rest. The candle in Jack's hut was the only sign of life around headquarters when Solomon, having put out his horse, came to talk with his young friend. He stepped close to the desk, swallowed nervously and began his whispered report.

"Suthin' neevarious be goin' on," he began. "A British ship were lyin' nigh the mouth o' the Croton River. Arnold went aboard. An' officer got into his boat with him an' they pulled over to the west shore and went into the bush. Stayed thar till mos' dark. If 'twere honest business, why did they go off in the bush alone fer a talk?"

Jack shook his head.

"Soon as I seen that I went to one o' our batteries an' tol' the Cap'n what were on my mind.

"'Damn the ol' British tub. We'll make 'er back up a little,' sez he. 'She's too clus anyhow.'

"Then he let go a shot that ripped the water front o' her bow. Say, Jack, there were some hoppin' eround on the deck o' the big British war sloop. They h'isted her sails an' she fell away down the river a mile 'er so. The sun were set when Arnold an' the officer come out o' the bush. I were in a boat with a fish rod an' could jes' see 'em with my spy-glass, the light were so dim. They stood thar lookin' fer the ship. They couldn't see her. They went back into the bush. It come to me what they was goin' to do. Arnold were a-goin' to take the Britisher over to the house o' that ol' Tory, Reub Smith. I got thar fust an' hid in the bushes front o' the house. Sure 'nough!—that's what were done. Arnold an' t' other feller come erlong an' went into the house. 'Twere so dark I couldn't see 'em but I knowed 'twere them."

"How?" the young man asked.

"'Cause they didn't light no candle. They sot in the dark an' they didn't talk out loud like honest men would. I come erway. I couldn't do no more."

"I think you've done well," said Jack. "Now go and get some rest. Tomorrow may be a hard day."

Jack spent a bad night in the effort to be as great as his problem. In the morning he sent Solomon and three other able scouts to look the ground over east, west and south of the army. One of them was to take the road to Hartford and deliver a message to Washington.

After the noon mess, Arnold mounted his horse and rode away alone. The young Brigadier sent for his trusted friend, Captain Merriwether.

"Captain, the General has set out on the east road alone," said Jack. "He is not well. There's something wrong with his heart. I am a little worried about him. He ought not to be traveling alone. My horse is in front of the door. Jump on his back and keep in sight of the General, but don't let him know what you are doing."

A little later Mrs. Arnold entered the office of the new Brigadier in a most cheerful mood.

"I have good news for you," she announced.

"What is it?"

"Soon I hope to make a happy ending of your love story."

"God prosper you," said the young man.

She went on with great animation: "A British officer has come in a ship under a flag of truce to confer with General Arnold. I sent a letter to Margaret Hare on my own responsibility with the General's official communication. I invited her to come with the party and promised her safe conduct to our house. I expect her. For the rest we look to you."

The young man wrote: "This announcement almost took my breath. My joy was extinguished by apprehension before it could show itself. I did not speak, being for a moment confused and blinded by lightning flashes of emotion."

"It is your chance to bring the story to a pretty end," she went on. "Let us have a wedding at headquarters. On the night of the twenty-eighth, General Washington will have returned. He has agreed to dine with us that evening."

"I think that she must have observed the shadow on my face for, while she spoke, a great fear had come upon me," he testified in the Court of Inquiry. "It seemed clear to me that, if there was a plot, the capture of Washington himself was to be a part of it and my sweetheart a helpful accessory."

"Are you not pleased?" Mrs. Arnold asked.

"I shook off my fear and answered: 'Forgive me. It is all so unexpected and so astonishing and so very good of you! It has put my head in a whirl.'

"'Gentlemen, I could see no sinister motive in this romantic enterprise of Mrs. Arnold," the testimony proceeds. "I have understood that her sympathies were British but, if so, she had been discreet enough in camp to keep them to herself. Whatever they may have been, I felt as sure then, as I do now, that she was a good woman. Her kindly interest in my little romance was just a bit of honest, human nature. It pleased me and when I think of her look of innocent, unguarded, womanly frankness, I can not believe that she had had the least part in the dark intrigue of her husband.

I arose and kissed her hand and I remember well the words I spoke: 'Madame,' I said, 'let me not try now to express my thanks. I shall need time for friendly action and well chosen words. Do you think that Margaret will fall in with your plans?'

"She answered:

"'How can she help it? She is a woman. Have you not both been waiting these many years for the chance to marry? I think that I know a woman's heart.'

"'You know much that I am eager to know,' I said. 'The General has not told me that he is to meet the British. May I know all the good news?'

"'Of course he will tell you about that,' she assured me. 'He has told me only a little. It is some negotiation regarding an exchange of prisoners. I am much more interested in Margaret and the wedding. I wish you would tell me about her. I have heard that she has become very beautiful.'

"I showed Mrs. Arnold the miniature portrait which Margaret had given me the day of our little ride and talk in London and then an orderly came with a message and that gave me an excuse to put an end to this untimely babbling for which I had no heart. The message was from Solomon. He had got word that the British warship had come back up the river and was two miles above Stony Point with a white flag at her masthead.

"My nerves were as taut as a fiddle string. A cloud of mystery enveloped the camp and I was unable to see my way. Was the whole great issue for which so many of us had perished and fought and endured all manner of hardships, being bartered away in the absence of our beloved Commander? I have suffered much but never was my spirit so dragged and torn as when I had my trial in the thorny way of distrust. I have had my days of conceit when I felt equal to the work of Washington, but there was no conceit in me then. Face to face with the looming peril, of which warning had come to me, I felt my own weakness and the need of his masterful strength.

"I went out-of-doors. Soon I met Merriwether coming into camp. Arnold had returned. He had ridden at a walk toward the headquarters of the Second Brigade and turned about and come back without speaking to any one. Arnold was looking down as if absorbed in his own thoughts when Merriwether passed him in the road. He did not return the latter's salute. It was evident that the General had ridden away for the sole purpose of being alone.

"I went back to my hut and sat down to try to find my way when suddenly the General appeared at my door on his bay mare and asked me to take a little ride with him. I mounted my horse and we rode out on the east road together for half a mile or so.

"'I believe that my wife had some talk with you this morning,' he began.

"'Yes,' I answered.

"'A British officer has come up the river in a ship under a white flag with a proposal regarding an exchange of prisoners. In my answer to their request for a conference, some time ago, I enclosed a letter from Mrs. Arnold to Miss Margaret Hare inviting her to come to our home where she would find a hearty welcome and her lover—now an able and most valued officer of the staff. A note received yesterday says that Miss Hare is one of the party. We are glad to be able to do you this little favor.'

"I thanked him.

"'I wish that you would go with me down the river to meet her in the morning,' he said. 'But in my absence it will, of course, be necessary for you to be on duty. Mrs. Arnold will go with me and we shall, I hope, bring the young lady safely to headquarters.'

"He was preoccupied. His face wore a serious look. There was a melancholy note in his tone—I had observed that in other talks with him—but it was a friendly tone. It tended to put my fears at rest.

"I asked the General what he thought of the prospects of our cause.

"'They are not promising,' he answered. 'The defeat of Gates in the south and the scattering of his army in utter rout is not an encouraging event.'

"'I think that we shall get along better now that the Gates bubble has burst,' I answered."

This ends the testimony of "the able and most valued officer," Jack Irons, Jr.

CHAPTER XXX.

"Who Is She That Looketh Forth as the Morning, Fair as the Moon, Clear as the Sun, and Terrible as an Army With Banners?"

The American army had been sold by Arnold. The noble ideal it had cherished, the blood it had given, the bitter hardships it had suffered—torture in the wilderness, famine in the Highlands, long marches of half naked men in mid-Winter, massacres at Wyoming and Cherry Valley—all this had been bartered away, like a shipload of turnips, to satisfy the greed of one man. Again thirty pieces of silver! Was a nation to walk the bitter way to its Calvary? Major Andre, the Adjutant General of Sir Henry Clinton's large force in New York, was with the traitor when he rowed from the ship to the west shore of the Hudson and went into the bush under the observation of Solomon with his spy glass. Arnold was to receive a command and large pay in the British army. The consideration had been the delivery of maps showing the positions of Washington's men and the plans of his forts and other defenses, especially those of Forts Putnam and Clinton and Battery Knox. Much other information was put in the hands of the British officer, including the prospective movements of the Commander-in-Chief. He was to be taken in the house of the man he had befriended, Andre had only to reach New York with his treasure and Arnold to hold the confidence of his chief for a few days and, before the leaves had fallen, the war would end. The American army and its master mind would be at the mercy of Sir Henry Clinton.

Those September days the greatest love-story this world had known was feeling its way in a cloud of mystery. The thrilling tale of Man and Liberty, which had filled the dreams of sage and poet, had been nearing its golden hours. Of a surety, at last, it would seem the lovers were to be wed. What time, in the fleeing ages, they had greeted each other with hearts full of the hope of peace and happiness, some tyrant king and his armies had come between them. Then what a carnival of lust, rapine and bloody murder! Man was broken on the wheel of power and thwarted Hope sat brooding in his little house. History had been a long siege, like that of Troy, to deliver a fairer Helen from the established power of Kings. Now, beyond three thousand miles of sea, supported by the strength of the hills and hearts informed and sworn to bitter duty, Man, at last, had found his chance. Again Liberty, in robes white as snow and sweet as the morning, beckoned to her lover. Another king was come with his armies to keep them apart. The armies being baffled, Satan had come also and spread his hidden snares. Could Satan prevail? Was the story nearing another failure—a tragedy dismal and complete as that of Thermopylae?

This day we shall know. This day holds the moment which is to round out the fullness of time. It is the twenty-third of September, 1780, and the sky is clear. Now as the clock ticks its hours away, we may watch the phrases of the capable Author of the great story as they come from His pen. His most useful characters are remote and unavailable. It would seem that the villain was likely to have his way. The Author must defeat him, if possible, with some stroke of ingenuity. For this He was not unprepared.

Before the day begins it will be well to review, briefly, the hours that preceded it.

Andre would have reached New York that night if The Vulture had not changed her position on account of a shot from the battery below Stony Point. For that, credit must be given to the good scout Solomon Binkus. The ship was not in sight when the two men came out of their boat from the west shore of the river while the night was falling. Arnold had heard the shot and now that the ship had left her anchorage a fear must have come to him that his treachery was suspected.

"I may want to get away in that boat myself," he suggested to Andre.

"She will not return until she gets orders from you or me," the Britisher assured him.

"I wonder what has become of her," said Arnold.

"She has probably dropped down the river for some reason," Andre answered. "What am I to do?"

"I'll take you to the house of a man I know who lives near the river and send you to New York by horse with passports in the morning. You can reach the British lines tomorrow."

"I would like that," Andre exclaimed. "It would afford me a welcome survey of the terrain."

"Smith will give you a suit of clothes that will fit you well enough," said the traitor. "You and he are about of a size. It will be better for you to be in citizen's dress."

So it happened that in the darkness of the September evening Smith and Andre, the latter riding the blazed-face mare, set out for King's Ferry, where they were taken across the river. The rode a few miles south of the landing to the shore of Crom Pond and spent the night with a friend of Smith. In the morning the latter went on with Andre until they had passed Pine's Bridge on the Croton River. Then he turned back.

Now Andre fared along down the road alone on the back of the mare Nancy. He came to an outpost of the Highland army and presented his pass. It was examined and endorsed and he went on his way. He met transport wagons, a squad of cavalry and, later, a regiment of militia coming up from western Connecticut, but no one stopped him. In the faded hat and coat and trousers of Reuben Smith, this man, who called himself John Anderson, was not much unlike the farmer folk who were riding hither and thither in the neutral territory, on their petit errands. His face was different. It was the well kept face of an English aristocrat with handsome dark eyes and hair beginning to turn gray. Still, shadowed by the brim of his old hat, his face was not likely to attract much attention from the casual observer. The handsome mare he rode was a help in this matter. She took and held the eyes of those who passed him. He went on unchallenged. A little past the hour of the high sun he stopped to drink at a wayside spring and to give his horse some oats out of one of the saddlebags. It was then that a patriot soldier came along riding northward. He was one of Solomon's scouts. The latter stopped to let his horse drink. As his keen eyes surveyed the south-bound traveler, John Anderson felt his danger. At that moment the scout was within reach of immortal fame had he only known it. He was not so well informed as Solomon. He asked a few questions and called for the pass of the stranger. That was unquestionable. The scout resumed his journey.

Andre resolved not to stop again. He put the bit in the mare's mouth, mounted her and rode on with his treasure. The most difficult part of his journey was behind him. Within twelve hours he should be at Clinton's headquarters.

Suddenly he came to a fork in the road and held up his horse uncertain which way to go. Now the great moment was come. Shall he turn to the right or the left? On his decision rests the fate of the New World and one of the most vital issues in all history, it would seem. The left-hand road would have taken him safely to New York, it is fair to assume. He hesitates. The day is waning. It is a lonely piece of road. There is no one to tell him. The mare shows a preference for the turn to the right. Why? Because it leads to Tarrytown, her former home, and a good master. Andre lets her have her way. She hurries on, for she knows where there is food and drink and gentle hands. So a leg of the mighty hazard has been safely won by the mare Nancy. The officer rode on, and what now was in his way? A wonder and a mystery greater even than that of Nancy and the fork in the road. A little out of Tarrytown on the highway the horseman traveled, a group of three men were hidden in the bush—ragged, profane, abominable cattle thieves waiting for cows to come down out of the wild land to be milked. They were "skinners" in the patriot militia, some have said; some that they were farmers' sons not in the army. However that may have been, they were undoubtedly rough, hard-fisted fellows full of the lawless spirit bred by five years of desperate warfare. They were looking for Tories as well as for cattle. Tories were their richest prey, for the latter would give high rewards to be excused from the oath of allegiance.

They came out upon Andre and challenged him. The latter knew that he had passed the American outposts and thought that he was near the British lines. He was not familiar with the geography of the upper east shore. He knew that the so-called neutral territory was overrun by two parties—the British being called the "Lower" and the Yankees the "Upper."

"What party do you belong to?" Andre demanded.

"The Lower," said one of the Yankees.

It was, no doubt, a deliberate lie calculated to inspire frankness in a possible Tory. That was the moment for Andre to have produced his passports, which would have opened the road for him. Instead he committed a fatal error, the like of which it would be hard to find in all the records of human action.

"I am a British officer," he declared. "Please take me to your post."

They were keen-minded men who quickly surrounded him. A British officer! Why was he in the dress of a Yankee farmer? The pass could not save him now from these rough, strong handed fellows. The die was cast. They demanded the right of search. He saw his error and changed his plea.

"I am only a citizen of New York returning from family business in the country," he said.

He drew his gold watch from his pocket—that unfailing sign of the gentleman of fortune—and looked at its dial.

"You can see I am no common fellow," he added. "Let me go on about my business."

They firmly insited on their right to search him. He began to be frightened. He offered them his watch and a purse full of gold and any amount of British goods to be allowed to go on his way.

Now here is the wonder and the mystery in this remarkable proceeding. These men were seeking plunder and here was a handsome prospect. Why did they not make the most of it and be content? The "skinners" were plunderers, but first of all and above all they were patriots. The spirit brooding over the Highlands of the Hudson and the hills of New England had entered their hearts. The man who called himself John Anderson was compelled to dismount and empty his pockets and take off his boots, in one of which was the damning evidence of Arnold's perfidy. A fortune was then within the reach of these three hard-working men of the hills, but straightway they took their prisoner and the papers, found in his boot, to the outpost commanded by Colonel Jameson.

This negotiation for the sake of the United States had met with unexpected difficulties. The "skinners" had been as hard to buy as the learned diplomat.

To Be Concluded

COUZENS URGES DAMPER NATION

Would Modify Volstead Act; Thinks Germany Can Pay.

Receivership for Germany, a more sympathetic interest by Americans in European affairs and modification of the Volstead act to allow five per cent alcoholic content, were some of the recommendations voiced by Senator Couzens of Michigan, who returned recently from a tour of Europe.

He said he believed Henry Ford would be elected president if he were nominated by any of the recognized parties but did not hazard a guess as to Ford's chances of obtaining the nomination.

The senator, who has been abroad since July, limped slightly as he left the steamer, the result of an accident while motoring through Holland when a tree fell on his automobile. His daughter and Mrs. Couzens also were slightly injured in the accident.

He said his study of conditions in Germany had convinced him that the only solution would be receivership for Germany.

"We place a bankrupt firm in receivership for the benefit of its creditors and we should do the same with a nation," he said. "Germany can pay. I don't know whether she can pay the reparation figure determined by the commission in 1921, but she can be placed in a position where she can pay a good deal, at any rate.

"It is perfectly ridiculous for the great United States," he said, "to stand aside without even having an opinion. America should take a sympathetic interest without entering the world court."

Dry Is Nominated for Senate Seat

In a campaign dominated by the prohibition issue, Porter H. Dale, who resigned recently as congressman from the first Vermont district, was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate to succeed the late Senator Dillingham. In the election of Nov. 6 he will contest with Park H. Pollard, who was unopposed for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Pollard is a cousin of President Coolidge.

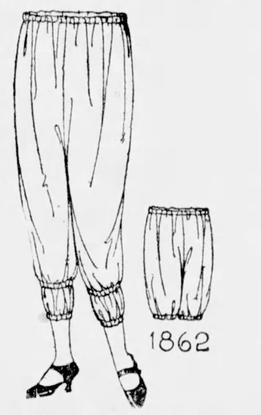
Mr. Dale polled a vote considerably larger than the combined vote of his two opponents. The Anti-Saloon league indorsed the former congressman, who announced his opposition to any change in the Volstead act.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

WHAT will I wear this Fall and Winter? Is that question troubling you? It shouldn't do so after you have looked over the assortment of styles below which shows some very charming frocks which would show attractiveness to anyone's wardrobe. There is the cloth street frock suitable for the colder season in No. 1880, while No. 1878 is both new and pretty. If you need an afternoon dress there is No. 1879. No. 1873 is a simple one-piece outfit for general wear. There are few articles of wear any smarter than the sleeveless sports coat model, No. 1852. The Fall and Winter fashion magazine is now ready for distribution.

No. 1873—One-Piece Dress—This simple one-piece dress is made distinctive by the addition of a pleated frill around the neck and the long, tightfitting sleeves, which may be finished at the elbow, if so desired. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 3½ yards of material 40 inches wide is required.

No. 1878—Full Model—The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure, so you see that this style is one that both the slender girl and more amply proportioned woman may wear with equally charming result. For the long sleeve dress of a single material as shown in the sketch, the medium size requires 4⅛ yards of 40-inch material or 2⅞ yards of goods 54 inches wide.



No. 1862—Long Bloomers—The pattern can be had in sizes 16 years, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure. For the 28-inch size, 2¼ yards of 36 or 40-inch material is required.

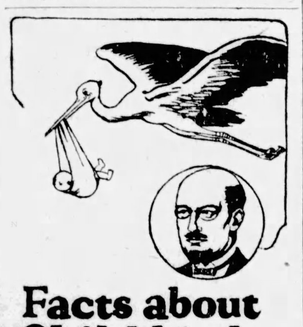
The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 1879—Afternoon Dress—A glance at the diagram which shows the dress laid flat before the side seams are taken, will prove to you how very little work is needed to complete it. The pattern can be had in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It takes very little material too, only 4 yards of 36 or 40-inch goods for the dress in a medium size.

No. 1880—Cloth Frock—The very first new thing the well-dressed woman thinks of getting as the shortened days suggest the coming of a colder season is a cloth frock. The smart model shown is quite tailored enough to suit the demands of the most critical, and quite simple enough that the amateur home dressmaker need have no disquieting fears about making that new street frock herself. The pattern can be had in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 4⅞ yards of 40-inch material is required.

No. 1852—Sports Coat—This smart little garment which has become so exceedingly popular cannot be overlooked by the amateur home dressmaker. It cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 1¼ yards of 40-inch material or ⅞ yard 54-inch material is required. The blouse pattern No. 1277 costs 15c extra, and can be had in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



Facts about Child-birth

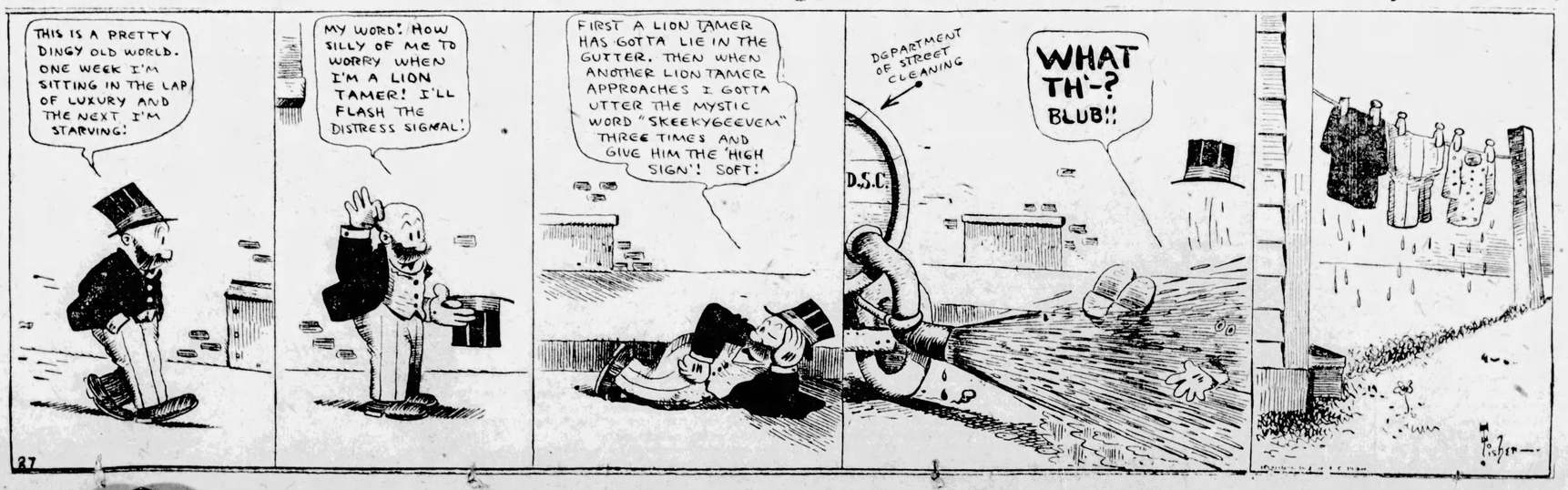
AN eminent physician has shown to thousands of expectant mothers just how to be free from dread, and from much of the suffering which many mothers experience for months, right up to the moment when the Little One arrives!

Mrs. Wm. Washington, 107 Louise Ave., Nashville, Tenn., says: "There is positively no woman on earth that would be without 'Mother's Friend' during expectancy if she only knew the value of comfort."

"Mother's Friend" is externally applied to the region of the abdomen, back and hips. It relieves the tension on nerves and ligaments as month follows month. Finally, it makes child-birth a joy instead of a painful dread.

Use "Mother's Friend" as our mothers and grandmothers did. Don't wait, start today, and meanwhile write to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-72, Atlanta, Ga., for a free wonderful book containing information every expectant mother should have. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" today. It is sold by all good druggists.

MUTT AND JEFF— Jeff Flashes the Distress Signal of the Lion Tamers — By "BUD" FISHER


THIS IS A PRETTY DINGY OLD WORLD. ONE WEEK I'M SITTING IN THE LAP OF LUXURY AND THE NEXT I'M STARVING!
MY WORD! HOW SILLY OF ME TO WORRY WHEN I'M A LION TAMER! I'LL FLASH THE DISTRESS SIGNAL!
FIRST A LION TAMER HAS GOTTA LIE IN THE GUTTER. THEN WHEN ANOTHER LION TAMER APPROACHES I GOTTA UTTER THE MYSTIC WORD "SKEEKYGEEVEM" THREE TIMES AND GIVE HIM THE 'HIGH SIGN'! SOFT!
DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING
D.S.C.
WHAT TH'-? BLUB!!
27

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

BAYER

Genuine

Genuine "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

DROPSY TREATED ONE WEEK FREE short breaths relieved in 30 to 60 hours. Swelling reduced in 15 to 20 days. Wonderful Discovery. Write for free trial treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO., Dept. 35, ATLANTA, GA.

DO NOT WANT U. S. PREMIER

Creation of Such a Post, G. O. P. Leaders Say, Would Only Provoke Wrangles.

There will be no premier in the government of the United States if Republican leaders of the senate can help it.

[illegible] political scientists [illegible] office of premier [illegible] President [illegible] with [illegible] administration [illegible]

The plan was suggested as a means of relieving the President of numerous duties following the breakdown and fatal illness of the late President Harding.

While some proposals are favored for relieving the President of minor tasks, suggestions involving a change in the fundamental system of one-man control in the executive branch of the government are frowned upon generally.

Leaders Voice Opposition.

Opposition was aroused against the premier proposal leaders said, because it required not only a change in the constitution but would lessen the powers of the President, divide party leadership and sometimes result in a tieup of administration when men of opposing parties were elected to the two highest offices.

Although there is opposition to this plan, administration leaders are seeking other means of making the President's job an easier one. It is pointed out that the late President Roosevelt taxed his strength beyond capacity in an effort to meet all the tasks imposed on him; that President Wilson suffered breakdown, and that President Harding's death was hastened by the tremendous amount of work undertaken while in the White House.

Republican leaders, rather than create a new office, undoubtedly will support a movement to authorize the designation of minor officials for carrying on the unlimited number of trifling duties now given to the President to perform. These would include the delegation of the power to sign his name to minor state papers and thousands of documents passing through government departments and to permit cabinet members to make final decisions on all intra-departmental matters.

Too Many Details.

The position of administration leaders was explained by Senator Charles Curtis, Kansas, Republican whip in the senate and chairman of the rules committee.

"If the President would refer all the work he should to the heads of departments and turn trifling details over to his legal assistants—the cabinet members—he would easily fill all the necessary duties of his office without severe physical strain. Congress also can authorize that certain official documents, which he now must sign, can be signed by other officials.

"It is unnecessary to create the office of premier and I think it would be an unwise move. We don't need more offices; rather we need less.

"The trouble with President Harding was that he looked over every paper sent to the White House. He inquired personally into every pardon case, and there were thousands of these cases. The late President spent hours studying the papers of each case when they already had been approved by the department of justice. He over-worked himself on these details when his friends were advising him to rest.

"What the United States needs to do is to reduce the number of officials. There are too many now, too many commissions and too many federal boards. They are only a drain on the taxpayer."

Nation to Observe 'Forget-Me-Not' Day

America's wounded and disabled veterans of the World war will be benefited a hundredfold by the "National Forget-Me-Not Day," of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, to be observed throughout the United States, Saturday, Nov. 10, says National Commander James A. McFarland, of Dalton, Ga., national head of the disabled veterans' association.

Commander McFarland is here to start preparations for "Forget-Me-Not Day," which is the annual "day" of the disabled American veterans, assisted by committees of citizens and women in various cities and towns and sponsored by national, state and civic officials.

IF KIDNEYS ACT BAD TAKE SALTS

Says Backache Often Means You Have Not Been Drinking Enough Water.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it may mean you have been eating foods which create acids, says a well-known authority. An excess of such acids overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and sluggish. When your kidneys get slugish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels, removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the system, so they no longer irritate, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink. Drink plenty of soft water. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

—Advertisement

Aunt Eppie Hogg

WHOA!
FLOX
UP UNTIL SHE HAD THAT MIRROR CONTRAPTION FIXED UP, AUNT EPPIE WAS NEVER ABLE TO TAKE HER LITTLE NEPHEW OUT IN HIS GO-CART BECAUSE SHE NEVER COULD SEE WHAT HE WAS DOING.

HARDING MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION SEEKS $3,000,000 FUND

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen former United States senator from New Jersey, will be chairman of the board of trustees of the Harding Memorial association, articles of incorporation for which have been filed at Columbus, O.

This was announced by Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, who has resigned his active service with the U. S. Veterans' bureau in order to devote all his time to organizing the campaign for a fitting memorial to the late President, for 30 years his neighbor and friend.

Frelinghuysen, he said, would be in charge of the central offices to be maintained at Washington from which the campaign will be conducted. The plans now call for a minimum fund of $3,000,000 with which to carry out the provisions of the three-fold memorial proposal, which includes:

1. Erection at Marion, O., of a mausoleum as the permanent resting place of the dead President's remains.

2. Enlargement and maintenance of the Harding home at Marion which, on completion, will be known as "The Harding Shrine."

3. Establishment at some university of a Harding department of diplomacy and public service.

The incorporators of the Harding Association include all 13 members of the cabinet who served under President Harding, and these citizens of Marion: D. R. Crissinger, J. F. Prendergast, Josiah Bindley, Hoke Donithan, Charles E. Sawyer, John Schroetter, French Crow, Carl W. Sawyer and Charles King.

"HIDES" BARRELS HID INTOXICANTS

Customs Officials Find Illegal Shipment by Accident.

Customs officials last week stumbled upon a discovery which may reveal a plot to smuggle French liquor into the United States on a wholesale scale.

A longshoreman, rolling a barrel of "hides" along a Hudson river pier after a shipment of 96 barrels had been unloaded from the French liner Chicago, tripped, and the barrel crashed into an iron girder.

A customs inspector, standing nearby, expected to see brine, in which hides usually are packed, gush from the broken staves. The expected flow was not forthcoming.

Opening the barrel, he found inside 48 bottles of Scotch, benedictine and apricot brandy. A few hides were used for packing. He tapped five more barrels. In each was found 48 bottles of contraband liquor. A report was made to Deputy Surveyor Wm. R. Sanders, who ordered the entire shipments seized. If each barrel contains the same amount of liquor, the estimated value of the seizure will be about $25,000.

Almost every French ship brings in shipments of "hides." Customs officials now fear that thousands of cases have been smuggled into the country.

Money in Her Hat

A woman who bought a hat at a 25th street store in New York, found seven $1 bills in the lining.

INDUSTRY KEEPS EVEN BALANCE

Report for September, '23, Seems Assuring, Leader Announces.

Industrial employment conditions at the end of September were almost exactly like those August 30 on the face of surveys made by the department of labor.

Out of 65 large cities, the department's agents reported that employment had increased in 28 during September, and decreased in 36.

Viewing the situation in still another way, it was said that five out of 14 basic industries had increased the number of workers employed, while the others showed small decreases.

In tobacco manufacturing, the number of workers was larger by 2.9 per cent; in metal and metal products other than iron, by 1.7 per cent, and in textiles, 1.4 per cent.

Lumber and paper manufacture, leather and automobile shops, and railroads reduced their working forces.

"There were no signs of the much heralded slump in building operations," Francis I. Jones, director general of the employment service, said in summarizing the survey. "Building construction is maintaining a steady pace in practically all the larger cities."

Quits Philippine School

Dr. Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of the Philippines, has resigned because of ill health and sailed for the United States aboard the President Jackson.

YANKEE-BRITISH ALLIANCE URGED

Lloyd George Sees Union as Only Hope for World Peace.

Lloyd George, former British premier, at a conference with newspaper correspondents in Canada, took occasion to advocate a British-American understanding, which standing for a rational peace, he said, could have it.

No country, he asserted, would stand against such a union and it would be quite unnecessary even to fire a gun. Without such an understanding on the part of the two great English-speaking communities, he added, there would not be peace in the world.

Asked as to what form such an arrangement should take, he replied that the substance rather than the form was important and that "you don't need anything on paper."

Discusses Editorial.

Shown by newspapermen an editorial in a New York newspaper discussing allied debts and reparations, Lloyd George declared that the debts owed by foreign governments to the United States constituted a bond signed by the allies.

"Reparations," he added, "are a different matter; there you have a sum to be fixed."

Under the Versailles treaty, he continued, the amount was to be fixed by the reparation commission. It was the duty of the United States to act as much as England or France, but the United States failed to ratify the treaty, he pointed out, and the situation was thereby changed.

On Hughes' Proposal.

The proposal of Secretary Hughes for an international commission to ascertain Germany's capacity to pay, he declared while not providing for a revitalizing of the reparation commission, is an acceptance of the principle of its duties, with the distinction that whereas the reparation commission's powers were compulsory, the international commission proposed by Mr. Hughes, would, in the first instance, have only advisory powers.

EX-POLICEMAN GUARDS HOUSE OF ROOSEVELT

"Teddy" Promoted "Nervy" Cop for Nabbing Booze Baron With Pull.

Roosevelt house in East Twentieth street, to be dedicated as a national memorial Oct. 27, will have as its superintendent Edward Bourke, retired police captain who won promotion from Colonel Roosevelt, when police commissioner, because he had the nerve to arrest a Chatham Square saloonkeeper with political pull.

Bourke, known for years as "the Roosevelt cop," had been on the police force only a short time when he "pinched" Mike Callahan for keeping his saloon open on Sunday.

Callahan tried his best to "break" the young policeman until Commissioner Roosevelt heard of the case. Bourke rose steadily in the department thereafter.

Bourke was a Rough Rider and holds a congressional medal for bravery. He has been cited for saving lives at fires and at the seashore. His versatility includes preaching and writing poetry. He was a chief gunner's mate in the navy and also has served in the Brazilian army.

In his new role as host to visitors in Roosevelt house, he also will keep a weather eye open for vandals or curio collectors.

China Gets Health Data

The director of health of Manila has supplied the health commission of Canton, China, with copies of all ordinances, rules and regulations relating to sanitation, prevention of disease, inspection of meats and other measures at the request of Dr. H. Pan, commissioner of public health in Canton.

49 Years Without Holiday

H. T. Capon, an English town official who worked 49 years without a holiday, has decided to resign.

The Latest Markets

It is becoming increasingly apparent to business men, especially those who have faith in the stock market as a business barometer, that a minor reaction in the nation's industry is being experienced and probably will continue to be during the early months of 1924.

It is improbable that the reaction will take the form of a major panic or depression such as witnessed during 1921. From present indications, competent statisticians declare, the slowing down may be no more pronounced than that of the last few months which many have believed was mostly due to seasonal causes, but which probably will prove to have been the first stages of a readjustment of trade and commerce to a more stable level.

The stock market since March has been signifying that a trade reaction was on the way. Since that time iron, steel and automobile output has declined nearly 20 per cent, tire production is down 50 per cent or more, and cotton and wool consumption have fallen rather sharply. There has been less labor shortage. Car loadings have broken all records, as was to be expected from the large purchases of raw materials early in the year. The railroads have been busy carrying the finished goods to the consumer.

The Alexander Hamilton Institute's October letter cites five reasons for a trade readjustment:

"The abnormally large imports of raw materials during the first half of 1923 mean that the country has a large supply of goods which the retailers and wholesalers must distribute into final consumption, and that the factories should produce conservatively on a hand-to-mouth basis for six months.

"Heavy iron production has caused iron prices to drop $5 a ton, and railroads are curtailing the purchase of equipment in anticipation of lower steel prices.

"Money rates are above average. Some credit liquidation is needed to ease the money market to a normal basis.

"New construction contracts are declining, indicating the belief that lower steel prices and more favorable money rates will be available during 1924.

"Confident predictions of a soldiers' bonus may induce a tight rein on credit, for the reason that if congress should authorize a bonus payable in part by borrowing from the banks, the banks might feel obliged to curtail loans somewhat in order to be able to expand credit a year or more hence during the payment of the bonus."

In judging the trade outlook for the next few months, the institute points out the difference between demand for consumers' goods and producers' goods.

"The total consumption of merchandise by the ultimate consumer should decrease very little as compared with the last year. The demand for the necessaries of life should fall off less than the purchases of raw material and building materials. * * * Instead of large imports of raw materials, increasing iron production and expansion of bank loans, there should be a degree of factory curtailment and credit restriction," says the institute.

Favorable aspects noted include:

Bank credit is well absorbed in commercial operations, resulting in large payrolls and new construction work.

Sufficient building activity is in progress and purchasing power in South and West is great enough to insure a substantial volume of retail trade during the remainder of the year.

Payrolls at 115 iron and steel plants in August were 56 per cent greater than a year ago.

Fall trade revival has been financed largely with private banking resources. Borrowing from the Federal Reserve banks has not become heavy. Voluntary deflation of credit will follow. It will not be necessary for bankers to become harsh and force liquidation of factory inventories at losses.

Many necessaries of life are selling at prices low enough to stimulate a large demand, for example, gasoline, tires, automobiles. Food is cheaper than in 1920, clothing also.

"The chief reaction in construction," says the institute, "will come in connection with railroad equipment and large engineering projects. In these activities a policy of watchful waiting should be largely observed until money rates decline and steel is available at lower prices. A readjustment of these two factors should be in evidence by the Spring of 1924."

Incidentally, heavy buying of rail equipment late in 1921 was the forerunner of the reviving business of 1922. Recently large car orders have been announced. An immense amount of rail equipment business is hanging over the market. Steel prices remain firm.. It is a waiting contest. Steel prices shortly should yield or the railroads should accept present prices before many months.

The institute notes that whereas average price of 20 stocks traded in on the New York Stock exchange declined $55 in anticipating the serious depression of 1921, a drop of but $18 in the same average has occurred since March of this year, or less than half of the gain scored in the recent bull market. "Taking this forecast by the stock market literally, the readjustment in manufacturing activity should not go half way back to the depressed condition of 1921," says the institute.

It also is considered significant that American Telephone and Telegraph, Baldwin Locomotive, General Electric, U. S. Steel, Westinghouse Electric and Western Union are considerably above their low levels of 1921, permitting the conclusion that "the industrial growth of the country in 1924 will not suffer a stoppage comparable to that of 1921."

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, $1.13@1.14. Corn, cash, $1.08@1.09. Oats, cash, 48½@49½c. Barley, cash, 71c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 76c. Clover seed, cash, new, $14.75; Oct., $15.75; Dec., $14.50. Alsike, cash, new, $10.15; Oct., $10.15; Dec., $10.15. Timothy, cash, old, $3.50; new, $3.65; Dec., $3.80.

Chicago—Wheat, Dec., $1.08⅝; May, $1.12⅞; July, $1.09½. Corn, Dec., 76c; May, 74½c; July, 75¼c. Oats, Dec., 43⅛c; May, 45¼c. Rye, Dec., 71½c; May, 75½c.

Produce

Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 51c; solid pack, 50c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 29½@30c; Michigan, 29@30c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 31@32c.

Eggs—Candled, 43c; selects, 50c.

Bacon—Fat, 12c; lean, 24c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 19c; 9 to 10 lbs., 18c; 11 to 12 lbs., 15c; 13 to 15 lbs., 13c. Hams—22c. Lard, 14c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 20@22c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 30@35c; hens, 22@24c; light hens, 13@15c; Leghorn broilers, 16@18c; broilers, 19@21c; stags, 13@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 3c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½; cured hides, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 51@53c; extra firsts, 50@52c; firsts, 49@51c; standard, 50@52c; prints, 1c a pound extra. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 43c; extra firsts, 40c; Ohio firsts, 39c; western firsts, 37½c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut margarine, 20c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25@25½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—Old York state, 28@29c; brick, 28½@29c; fancy Swiss, 41@43c; limburger, 28@30c. Poultry—Heavy fowls, 24@26c; cocks, 15@16c; springers, 22@23c; Leghorn springers, 17@18c; Leghorn fowls, 15@20c; ducks, 22@25c. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $3.25@3.35 a barrel; Delaware, $1.10 a hamper; New Jersey, $1.25@1.35 hamper.

Chicago—Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 14@21c; springs, 19½c; roosters, 14c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 186 cars; total United States shipments Saturday 1,628, Sunday, 36; Wisconsin sacked and bulk round whites U. S. No. 1, $1.10@1.25 cwt.; Minnesota and North Daktota sacked and bulk round whites, No. 1, partly graded, $1.00@1.15 cwt.; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked Red River Ohios, 90c@$1.05 cwt.; Idaho sacked Rurals, No. 1, $1.65 cwt.; Colorado sacked Russets, No. 1, $1.90 cwt.; South Dakota sacked Early Ohios, No. 1, 95c@1.05 cwt. Butter higher; creamery extras, 47½c; standards, 46c; extra firsts, 45½@46½c; firsts, 43½@44½c; seconds, 41½@42½c. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 8,427 cases; firsts, 30@34c; ordinary firsts, 26@27c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 340; steady; choice dry fed yearlings, $8.80@9.25; fair to good yearlings, $7.30@7.75; choice handyweight butcher steers, $7.60@8.30. Calves—Receipts, 350; steady; firm; good to choice veal calves, $13.50@14.50; fair to good, $5.25@9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 800; steady; good to choice ewes and wethers, $13.50@14.00; fair to good, $11.00@12.00; good to choice sheep, $5.75@6.75; good to choice ewes, $4.75@5.75; common, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,100; yorkers, $8.75; mixed, $8.75; pigs and lights, $9.00; stags, $5.00.

Chicago—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs—Receipts, 53,000; fairly active; mostly steady to 15c lower; bulk better grades 200 to 300-pound averages, $8.00@8.25; practical top, $8.25; bulk 150 to 190-pond averages, $7.60@7.90; packing sows mostly $7.25 and up. Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; active; fed steers, yearlings and better grades she-stock largely 25c higher; early top long yearlings, $12.25; best heavy, $12.50; bulk bologna bulls, $4.25@4.50; packers paying upward to $11.50 for vealers, mostly 25c lower; outside hand picking, $12.50@13.00. Sheep—Receipts, 40,000; slow; killing lambs and yearlings mostly 25@50c lower; feeding lambs and sheep generally steady; natives, $12.75@13.00; cull natives, $9.00@10.00; fed yearlings, $10.90; fat ewes upward to $6.50; feeding lambs, $12.75@13.00.

East Buffelo—Cattle—Receipts, 5,400; very slow; abundant common cattle; no choice grades, generally 25c to 50c lower; canners, 10c to 15c lower; shipping steers, $9.50@11.50; butchers, $8.00@9.25; yearlings, $9.00@11.50; heifers, $5.25@7.50; fair to choice cows, $3.00@6.00; a few at $6.35; canners and cutters, $1.75@3.00; most canners, $2.10; bulls, $3.00@6.50; fresh cows and springers, active, choice firm; common steady, $45.00@120.00 per head. Calves—Receipts, 2,500; active, 50c lower; $4.00@14.50. Hogs—Receipts, 20,500; fairly active; pigs, 50c lower; others, 15@20c lower; heavy, $8.50@8.75; mixed, $8.50@8.60; yorkers, $8.50; light yorkers, $8.00@8.50; pigs, $8.00; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,000; sheep active, lambs slow; lambs, $7.00@13.75; others unchanged.

Indianapolis—Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; steady to 20c lower; heavies, $8.25@8.30; lights, $7.80@8.10; top, $8.30; pigs, $6.00@7.75. Cattle—Receipts, 900; good strong steady; others dull and weak; steers, $6.00@11.00; beef cows, $3.75@6.50; heifers, $4.00@9.50. Calves—Receipts, 400; strong; veals, $9.00@13.50. Sheep—Receipts, 200; steady; sheep, $3.00@5.00; lambs, $8.00@12.00.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; lower; steers, $9.50@10.00; heifers, $6.50@7.50; cows, $5.25@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; lower; heavies and heavy yorkers, $8.40@8.60; light yorkers, $8.00@8.25; pigs, $7.50@7.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; steady; sheep, $8.00; lambs, $14.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,500; steady; top, $14.00.

Army Is Expected to Escape Paring

Secretary Weeks anticipates that congress will make no attempt at the coming session to further reduce the authorized strength of the regular army from the present figure of 125,000 enlisted men.

Efforts have been made in preparing army estimates to provide for some increase in attendance next year, both at national guard and civilian military training camps. Secretary Weeks said that there was increasing evidence of the growing popularity of the civilian Summer camps and that the war department would take no backward step in its plans for next year although it might not be able to expand the camps as much as is desired.

Filipino Cigars Popular

Approximately 16,276,000 Philippine cigars were shipped to the United States by Manila exporters during the month of July this year. During the period from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, Philippine cigars valued at 13,781,838 pesos (about $6,890,919) were shipped to the United States. During the fiscal year just preceding this the value of Philippine cigars shipper to the United States was half that amount.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

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Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose propositions interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75 cents per agate line. Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

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BE A DETECTIVE: excellent opportunity, good pay, travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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WE PAY $50 A WEEK AND EXPENSES and give Ford auto for men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-47, Parsons, Kansas.

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FRUIT TREES direct to planters in large or small lots by express, freight or parcel post. It will pay you to get our prices before buying. Free 68 page catalog. Peaches, apples, plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

TOBACCO

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing, 5 lbs., $1.75; 10 lbs., $3; Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2. Pay when received; pipe and recipe free. FARMERS' TOBACCO UNION, PADUCAH, KY. B-10

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

$800 Gets 155-Acre Farm
10 Cows, Horses, Crops

Poultry, sow, 200 bu. potatoes, 200 bu. oats, 35 tons hay, ensilage, furniture, tools, stovewood, etc., included to settle immediately; near village in prosperous district; 75 acres machine-worked fields, 22-cow pasture, 300 sugar maples with camp, woodlot; good 11-room house, running water, silo, poultry and ice houses, granary, stable. If taken now all for $3,500; only $800 needed. Immediate possession. Details page 47 New Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S Nassau St., New York.

MOIST FORCES SEE LATE GAINS

Disagreeing Sides Pitch Propaganda Camps in Streets.

Scotland expects to witness a bitter liquor fight between now and the end of the year. Wets and drys have already put their forces in battle raray, and are sparing neither money nor effort to and endeavor to win.

In a similar fight three years ago the prohibitionists were defeated. On this occasion they are hopeful of success.

The struggle takes place under the auspices of the Scottish temperance act. This provides that if the sanction of 10 per cent of the electorate is secured the town clerk of the district is bound to institute a poll which will decide whether the locality favors:

1. Complete prohibition.
2. Modified sale of drink.
3. Unrestricted powers to saloons to sell liquor.

For the coming fight both sides have built up strong organizations, and there is no lack of campaign funds. Already the streets are filled with election banners and posters, soap box orators occupy every street corner.

But the difference in the present fight is that, where in the elections of 1920 the liquorites were on the defensive, it is they who are attacking this time. Three years of strenuous canvassing and lobbying strengthened their position, and they express themselves as confident of wiping out any previous defeats.

The first poll takes place at Falkirk on Nov. 5. Edinburgh polls on Dec. 1 and Glasgow on Dec. 4.

Capitalist Adds One More Million to Gift

Announcement of a gift of $1,000,000 by Samuel Mather, Cleveland ore magnate, capitalist and philanthropist, toward the building of the Lakeside hospital unit of $12,000,000 Western Reserve group of medical buildings was made recently by trustees of the hospital.

This makes Mr. Mather's total benefactions toward this project approximately $4,000,000. The Western Reserve medical school, which will cost approximately $2,520,000 is another of his gifts. When completed, it is said, it will be the largest medical school in the world.

Jinrikshas Going

The picturesque jinriksha or kuruma, is going out of use in Japan. Other vehicles are taking its place; coolies are rising above the "status of draft animals," the chief manufacturer of jinrikshas is now making baby carriages.

Get Rid of Your FAT

A trial treatment, together with my booklet on Obesity, as well as my special "PAY-WHEN-REDUCED" offer, sent FREE on request.

I am a licensed practising physician and have successfully treated thousands of patients for fat reduction without subjecting them to change of diet or unnecessary exercise. My patients have often reduced at the rate of a pound a day, and are today in better health than ever before. Let me send you more proof at my expense.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician, State of New York, 286 Fifth Av., N.Y., Desk E-76

Do Heavy Meals Begin to Tell?

Follow Your Meals With Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They Give Stomach the Alkaline Effect That Prevents Gassiness and Sour Risings.

Those old-time husky eaters often fall down on a glass of milk or a doughnut, the stomach is heavy, fills with gas, is sour and woefully dyspeptic. Truth is, it had just such attacks always, but they didn't last. Now the stomach needs help and the best theing you can do is to fortify your meals with Stuarts Dyspepsia Tablets. They give the stomach the alkaline effect, they help it to digest food, they give it materials to do this with, they absorb the gas, stop acidity, relieve pressure, and no matter whether it is pork and cabbage, pie and cheese, sausages and buckwheats or steak and onions, your stomach works without distress and you have none of those troubles due to indigestion or dyspepsia. Get a 60-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store. Then eat and be merry. —Advertisement.

WHEN WILL DOLLAR BE ITSELF?

The Blade presents here the second of a series of interviews—one each week—with outstanding figures in American life. They will be devoted to topics which are now of the most vital interest to all Americans.—Editor's Note.

BY EDWARD F. ROBERTS.

When will the dollar be worth a dollar again?

That was the problem for the solution of which I went to George E. Roberts, vice president of the National City bank of New York, formerly director of the United States mint under five administrations and internationally famous as an economist.

Mr. Roberts is a comfortable sort of person to interview. He knows that the science of which he is a master is a very mysterious one to average folk and he answers questions patiently and with painstaking care avoids technicalities. His many honors and distinctions rest lightly on him and the reason for that can be found in the humorous twinkle that is always lurking in his eyes. Mr. Roberts is a very human kind of economist.

I put my question to him in this fashion: "Financial authorities say the dollar is now about 60 points above pre-war par or, in other words, it takes a dollar and 60 cents today to buy what you could buy for a dollar in 1914. When is a dollar going to be worth a dollar again?"

"When we produce enough goods to restore the balance," replied Mr. Roberts promptly. "Money is simply a measure of producton and the answer to high prices is simply—produce more goods."

"Is there not a limit? Is there not a point at which we reach overproduction?" I queried.

"There is no such thing as overproduction. It is an impossibility." There was a finality about the tones of that answer which did not encourage argument but if you want information you cannot afford to be discouraged.

"It is something that is talked about a great deal at least," I suggested.

"That is unfortunately true and is due to the fact that people use words loosely and do not do much thinking about economic subjects. A very little reflection will show how absurd it is to talk about over-production. Are the wants or desires of any ordinary human being ever satisfied? Does not the man who lives in a four-room apartment want to move to a six-room apartment and the man in the six-room apartment to a larger one? Does every family that wants a piano or an automobile own one? Did you ever hear of a woman (the twinkle was very obvious now) who had enough clothes? Human wants are infinite and grow unceasingly. If they ever were satisfied life would become stagnant and civilization would make no further progress."

"Well," I persisted, "what do people mean when they talk about over-production?"

"They mean that production is not properly balanced, that labor is not properly distributed. They mean that too many people are engaged in one industry and too few in another. During the war prices of everything went up fairly evenly because there was a huge demand for practically every commodity. But prices have not come down evenly because the demand for some things has been greater than that for others. The farmer has suffered because agriculture was the first industry to get back on its feet in Europe and that was at once reflected in a falling off in demand for American farm products. On the other hand the demand for houses has been greater than the limited number of men in that industry could supply with the result that we have had a serious condition in that direction."

"How can we get a better distribution of labor and restore the balance [illegible]?" I asked.

"The labor unions and labor leaders could give powerful help in solving that problem," answered Mr. Roberts. He swung around in his chair and looked thoughtfully out of the window toward the skeleton of a great office building that was slowly and noisily taking shape. "I do not want to harshly criticize anyone," he went on after a pause, "but the labor unions have been very shortsighted in their policy of trying to restrict the numbers in individual organizations. I believe in the American working man. I believe in his patriotism and in his desire to be fair and generous but he does not understand and the result is that he too often acts in defiance of his own best interests.

"The average American worker centers all his attention on a struggle for higher wages. He thinks that money is something that is of value in itself and does not realize that it is only a convenient means of exchange and is worth only just as much as the goods behind it. It ought to be easy to see that it is better to get 20 dollars for which you can get 20 dollars' worth of goods than to receive 30 dollars which can be exchanged for only 15 dollars' worth of goods.

"I was talking to a man in the building industry today and he was telling me about the extraordinary way the unions have placed restrictions about apprentices and their persistent efforts to keep men out of their organizations. Of course, they are merely trying to improve their condition and in that they have my fullest sympathy. The trouble is that they are going exactly the wrong way about it. They are really making things worse for themselves. They have forced wages up, it is true, but they have also forced up the expense of living for not only themselves but for everyone else. This kind of artificial and false prosperity in one industry means depression in other industries, which means in turn a falling off in production and a lessened value for the [illegible] industry. I asked.

"The same thing holds true in the coal industry. The anthracite unions have followed the same mistaken policy of the building trades bodies with the result that there is a shortage of labor in the anthracite fields and a great surplus in the soft coal regions. That kind of thing is happening all over the country with equally disastrous results. We can never get the proper balance in production until there is a free interchange of labor so that men can move without restriction in those directions where their services are most needed."

"Can the government offer any help in solving that problem?" I asked.

"No," said Mr. Roberts, with unusual emphasis. "That is the kind of thing that has happened in Russia. People are always wanting to lay all their troubles on the government and think that a law will remedy anything. You cannot dictate to a man what kind of work he is to do and where he is to do it. He must be given a free choice."

"Then what is the remedy?"

"Education. The fundamental principles of economics are very simple and do not require any great mental ability to grasp. The first thing Americans have got to learn is the meaning of money. This foolish idea that high wages mean prosperity must be gotten out of their heads. The only real prosperity is spelled production and everything that interferes with production interferes with prosperity. That ought to be easy to understand but apparently it is not. Before a man is elected head of a labor organization he should be required to take an examination in the first principles of economics. The government might help by making simple economics an obligatory subject in our sch[illegible]."

CATARRH MADE HIM A COMPLETE WRECK

PE-RU-NA

Proves Its Merit

After years of suffering Mr. Laranger believes he is an authority on catarrh and wants everyone to know how he got rid of it.

"I suffered with nasal catarrh since 13 years old. It gradually extended to my stomach and I became a complete wreck. Tried everything, even a change of climate. I wandered from Maine to California, Oregon, Utah, Colorado. No relief. Finally a lady in Philadelphia advised me to try Pe-ru-na the great catarrh remedy. I began right away. You are at liberty to use this statement as I am anxious for others to be helped as I have been."

Mr. Fred Laranger, Hartford, Vermont.

For more than fifty years Pe-ru-na has proved to be master of catarrh and all catarrhal conditions.

For Sale Everywhere — Tablets or Liquid

Now the Deaf Can Hear "In 24 Hours"

Amazing Results Secured by Thousands of Afflicted Persons from a Remarkable Treatment which Defies Scientific Explanation—One Man Says His Hearing Was Restored

"Before I began your treatment I could hear nothing," writes Ben Jackson, resident of Indiana, "but now I can hear a watch tick."

NOW it is possible for thousands of others to be rid of deafness, head noises and choking nauseating catarrh. Don't let deafness spoil your opportunities for success and happiness! Don't continue to suffer from those nerve-racking head noises and catarrh of the inner ear which is so dangerous to life, due to its close proximity to the brain! Be quickly rid of these troubles and restore your hearing without loss of time by this simple and remarkable method which has proved so successful in thousands of cases.

"Now I Can Hear My Watch Tick"

AT last the means has been found by which thousands of men and women are ridding themselves of the terrible affliction—deafness! A remarkable discovery of science has made this possible.

Hitherto it was believed that the only hope for a deaf person was to submit to painful operations or resort to the use of horns and other embarrassing mechanical devices.

But now, through the application of a remarkable combination treatment, deaf persons throughout the country say they are obtaining speedy relief from deafness and catarrh of the ear. Many report amazing results in a day's time and say they can now hear as well as ever.

The wonderful power of this new treatment, known as Virex (formerly known as Snake Oil), remains an unexplained mystery to science. Yet it seems to work almost like magic on people of all ages. Mr. D. Dey, 67-year-old resident of Nebraska, says: "I have used the treatment for only two weeks and my hearing is restored perfectly. The relief was almost instantaneous, and now the head noises have disappeared. My catarrh, a case of many years' standing, is improving wonderfully."

So remarkable have been the cures effected by Virex that I want every deaf person to try it at my risk under the liberal FREE TRIAL offer below. If your hearing is not quickly restored it does not cost you a penny.

Read These Letters of POSITIVE PROOF!

These are only a few of the letters from thousands of people over the country who have used Virex. They offer indisputable proof of the remarkable power of this amazing treatment to restore hearing. A physician says—"I recommend Virex widely now because the wonderful results obtained by sufferers have convinced me absolutely that this remedy has no equal."

HEARS NOW—WAS DEAF 20 YEARS
For nearly twenty years I was troubled with catarrh, and I was almost entirely deaf in the right ear as a result. After trying a number of other remedies, I was induced to use your Virex Snake Oil. From the very first I was benefited and can now hear as perfectly in my right ear as I can in my left. My catarrh has almost entirely disappeared. Please send me an additional supply of Virex at once. I do not feel that I can be without it.
K. C. BOWBY, Kansas.

HELPED HER WONDERFULLY
I must say that Virex certainly is wonderful. I could hardly move when I started using this bottle. It has helped me wonderfully.
MRS. FRED HESS, Iowa.

CAN HEAR A WATCH TICK NOW
For years I have been afflicted with catarrhal deafness, until a friend recommended your wonderful Virex Snake Oil. I have used it now for two weeks and I can hear a watch tick almost across the room. It has also nearly removed all evidences of my catarrh. I cheerfully recommend it.
FRED McINTYRE, Kansas.

RECOMMENDS VIREX
I am glad to recommend your Virex to those who are hard of hearing.
MRS. S. E. BROOKS, Kansas.

HEARS BETTER ALREADY
My head noise has stopped and I hear much better already, so I would request that you send me an additional supply of Virex Snake Oil as per order enclosed.
AUGUST W. SCHUELKE, Nebraska.

FEELS LIKE NEW PERSON
The very first application of Virex caused me to feel the change. No longer do I have choking spells or tired feelings. My heart is regular now and I feel like a new person and even younger in age.
MRS. J. J. KRIEGER, Kansas.

HELPED HEARING WONDERFULLY
Virex Snake Oil is a wonderful help. It went right to the spot and has helped my hearing wonderfully, although I have been deaf for years.
MRS. MATILDA BENDER, Kansas.

HEAD NOISES STOPPED IN TEN DAYS
I have used Virex for only ten days and my head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing has shown a wonderful improvement.
HENRY VERTEIN, Wisconsin.

ABSOLUTELY WONDERFUL
I think your Virex Snake Oil is absolutely wonderful. MRS. C. PAYNE, Minnesota.

IMPROVED ALREADY
I have noticed a wonderful improvement already and I have used the treatment for only a few days.
MRS. W. A., CUNNINGHAM, Utah.

RELIEVED CATARRH RIGHT AWAY
Virex is the only thing I have ever found which would relieve me of catarrh right away. I have tried to get it at the drug stores and find they are unable to supply me, so would request that you send me more direct. Also there are several more people here who wish to use it. Please let me hear from you.
MRS. MARGARET ROULT, Kansas.

WONDERFUL SATISFACTION
Virex gives wonderful satisfaction and I will ask that you send me three more bottles by return mail.
T. A. STUDTMAN, Iowa.

IMPROVED 50 PER CENT
My wife has been using Virex for only four days and can hear 50 per cent better already.
S. H. HARDY, Texas.

MUCH BETTER
I can hear much better already.
J. A. RUDY, Colorado.

HELPED WONDERFULLY
Your Virex treatment has certainly helped me wonderfully. A. T. McKAY.

GREAT DEAL OF GOOD
I must say that your medicine has done me a great deal of good.
HENRY BARNETT, Oklahoma.

HEARING GREATLY IMPROVED
Virex has greatly improved my hearing.
W. V. ALLEN, Missouri.

CAN HEAR A WATCH TICK
Your Virex treatment has sure helped me from catarrhal deafness and asthma in ten days. Before I began your treatment I could hear nothing, but now I can hear a watch tick with one ear.
BEN JACKSON, Indiana.

BETTER AFTER SHORT TIME
From the second application of Virex I felt the change and what good the treatment was doing for me. I have used it only a short time now and feel very much better. Also my stomach is improving and my eyes are better. I am gaining flesh.
MRS. L. J. NIEDER, Kansas.

DOES A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD
I must say that your medicine is doing me a great deal of good. I am getting better right along. I can do so much better now and I am hoping lots of people will learn of your remedy.
MRS. ISAAC URICH, Kansas.

A DRUGGIST WRITES
Gentlemen: Please send us three dozen Virex at once. We have some wonderful cases of restored hearing in this locality to report to you. Virex sells better with us than all other remedies combined. We hear nothing but praise for it from every direction. We have sold more than four gross on our cash guarantee and have not had one bottle returned.

RECOMMENDS VIREX TO EVERYONE WHO IS DEAF
I will say that your Virex did me a great deal of good, and it also helped my brother-in-law. I will tell everyone about it who is deaf or hard hearing.
O. T. McKAY, Colorado.

QUICK IMPROVEMENT
Since I used Virex my hearing is much improved. Before I started I could not hear the clock strike or the telephone ring. But now I can even hear my watch tick.
LOUIS C. BUNSE.

Deaf Child, Derided at School, Now Hears Fine

MY little girl has used only about half the treatment of Virex and she can just hear fine. She hears every whistle that blows, even hears the clock tick. We don't need to talk any louder to her now than to anyone else. All I am sorry for is that we didn't find your advertisement sooner. We didn't think there was any cure for her. Even at school she was laughed at because she couldn't hear. But now, thank God, she can hear as well as any of those who laughed at her. Before she used Virex she didn't want to go to school because she couldn't hear as well as the other children. But now she is always ready to go, and is learning so much better. I could just sit and write a whole book about what Virex has done for my baby girl. I certainly praise your medicine.—MRS. LAURA MOORE, Mo.

THREE APPLICATIONS DID THE WORK
Virex Compound opened up my left ear the third application. It is amazing when you realize the power of Virex. I feel I owe you a debt of gratitude and will carry the news to my friends.
P. J. PARROTT, Texas.

HEARS BETTER—SLEEPS SOUND
Virex has helped me wonderfully. I can hear better, and my catarrh is improved. I am not bothered so much with head noises and can now sleep and rest well.
SAM FENNEL, Oklahoma.

SPEAKS HIGHLY OF VIREX
I have given your Virex treatment a trial and it has helped me wonderfully. I can speak highly of it to everyone.
R. B. SCHOFIELD, Colorado.

ABSOLUTELY WONDERFUL
I think your Virex Snake Oil is absolutely wonderful for deafness.
W. K. GAFORTH, Oklahoma.

FRIEND WANTS TO USE IT
Please send me some more Virex. I have a friend who wants to use it, as it certainly did the work for me.
H. C. SCHILLING, Oklahoma.

BIG IMPROVEMENT
Your Virex Oil helped my ears very much. I can hear a clock tick a long ways from it.
MRS. S. E. BEARDEN, Florida.

CHILD'S HEARING RESTORED
I feel hopeful about my little boy and believe your treatment will cure him. He has been deaf ever since he was four months old and now he can hear very well. He is now 5 years old and is doing his best to learn to talk, so please send me another treatment of Virex, as it is the best treatment in the world for him.
MRS. OLA VALENTINE, Arkansas.

HEARS AFTER 16 YEARS OF DEAFNESS
Your wonderful Virex has relieved my catarrh, stopped head noises and now I can hear better. My trouble was caused by fever 16 years ago.
ROSA E. LEE, Arkansas.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT
I have noticed wonderful results from Virex, and feel much encouraged now. Please rush me another shipment of Virex.
B. L. McKINLEY, Texas.

VIREX DID WONDERS
Virex sure helped me. I could hear the clock tick and the telephone ring after using the first bottle.
MRS. BEESE, Missouri.

"TIGHTNESS" GONE NOW
I am 72 years old and my hearing has been bad since a year ago. Could hear a little with my right ear if people talked right near my ear, but could hear nothing with my left ear. Since using Virex I am much better—that tightness is going away.
MRS. THOMAS WAINLY, Kansas.

PRAISES VIREX
Your medicine sure did me much good and I am sorry I didn't send for it long ago.
MONROE THOMPSON, Texas.

HEARS WATCH TICK AFTER TWO APPLICATIONS
I could hear a watch tick after two applications of Virex. I gave one application to a lady and she heard a telephone call next day.
SAMUEL LUKE, Missouri.

SAYS VIREX IS FINE
I think Virex is fine. It is just what you recommend it to be. I am feeling much better and will tell all my friends about it.
MRS. HENRIETTA AHART, Oklahoma.

AGED WOMAN QUICKLY IMPROVED
Virex has done me more good than all the doctors. I feel stronger and can hear better. I am 81 years old. MRS. PETERS, Ohio.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY
I find Virex a wonderful remedy. My hearing is now as good as it ever was. I have used only half a bottle and don't think I'll need any more.
JOHN C. DICKSON, Texas.

HEARS CLOCK ALL OVER HOUSE
Your medicine has helped me. I can hear the clock tick all over the house.
R. T. LEATHERWOOD, North Carolina.

BEST THING SHE EVER USED
Virex is helping me right along. I can hear better already. Your medicine has done me more good than all the other medicine I ever used.
SARAH NICEBAIN, Oklahoma.

EX-SERVICE MAN WRITES
I lost my hearing after service in the World War and have doctored for it and was told the only cure would be an operation. So when I saw the Virex advertisement I sent for it and it has restored my hearing, although I have used only one bottle. I have told several other deaf people about Virex.
A FRIEND, Hugo, Oregon.

HELPED HIS WIFE
I ordered a trial treatment of your Virex for my wife and it has helped her so very much that I am asking that you forward your three months' treatment.
C. C. BUTLER, Texas.

Try VIREX 10 Days At My Risk!

I want every deaf person to have the opportunity to prove to theirself the amazing power of Virex, without risking one penny. It isn't necessary to take my word for it, nor the word of thousands who have used Virex successfully. Simply by writing to me you can see the indisputable results in your own case—results which mean more to you than anything I could ever say.

Liberal Introductory Offer

To introduce the wonderful Virex treatment to a million more persons afflicted with deafness and catarrh of the ear I will send you a full size $2 treatment at the special introductory price of only $1 on a liberal 10 days' FREE TRIAL, **and if you are not more than satisfied with the results, the treatment costs you absolutely nothing.**

DON'T SEND A PENNY!

So confident am I that the results will be quick and sure—regardless of how long you have been deaf and no matter how bad your catarrh may be—that I do not ask you to send one penny in advance for this liberal trial offer. Merely fill out and mail the accompanying free trial coupon and I will send you the full treatment of Virex under a plain wrapper for the 10 days' FREE TRIAL. Use Virex according to the simple directions and if your hearing is not quickly and completely restored, and if you are not entirely cured of catarrh and head noises—simply tell me so and your money will be refunded. Don't continue to suffer from deafness and catarrh when thousands are getting speedy relief this remarkably easy way. Send in the coupon today for the free trial at my risk.

10 Days' FREE TRIAL

Please remember, it is fully understood you are to try this wonderful Virex treatment (formerly known as Snake Oil) at my risk. Don't send a penny in advance for this magic treatment which is freeing thousands from Catarrh and restoring their hearing. Let the free trial prove the worth of the treatment with the understanding that it costs you nothing if you say you are not cured.

We Do Not Send Samples

There is only one way by which the famous Virex treatment can be obtained—the full treatment sent direct to you from our laboratories. Virex is not sold in drug stores and we do not send samples. But now you can obtain the big treatment on liberal free trial without risking a penny.

Mail This FREE TRIAL COUPON Today

W. H. DALE, Dale Laboratories,
609 Gray Building Kansas City, Mo.

Under the liberal terms of your 10 Days' Free Trial Offer please send me a full size treatment of Virex compound (a $2 treatment at the introductory price of $1) with the full understanding my money will be refunded if I am not absolutely satisfied with the results.

NAME _____

FULL ADDRESS _____

_____

(Please write plainly.)

W. H. DALE—DALE LABORATORIES, 609 Gray Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.